The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DEVERENNE.—At Ghorahatty, Jessore, on the 28th September, the wife of J. Deverenne, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MENZIES—DYER—At St. John's, on the 5th October, by the Revd. A. B. Spry, John T. Menzies, to Susan, youngest daughter of John Dyer, Esq., of Epsom, Surrey.

DEATH.

FITZGERALD—Drowned during the Cyclone of the 5th October, Captain Fitzgerald of the ship *Asania*.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BARNES—At Simla, on the 28th September, the wife of Lieut. O. Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain Cameron, will be despatched on 1st November, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Shafcott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and fitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, to-day, THURSDAY, the 20th inst.,

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

[illegible] COCHIN.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A.M.	P.M.		Dates.	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	10 20 30	...	6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28	...	5
Apollo Bunder	[illegible]			Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	...	Calicut	9 19 29	...	3
Vingorla	11 21 1	...	8	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	...
Goa	12 22 2	8	...	Cannanore	10 20 30	...	6
Carwar	12 22 2	...	4	Mangalore	11 21 1	...	4
Comptah	12 22 2	3	...	Comptah	12 22 2	10	...
Mangalore	13 23 3	8	...	Carwar	12 22 2	...	5
Cannanore	14 24 4	11	...	Goa	13 23 3	12	...
Tellicherry	14 24 4	...	3	Vingorla	13 23 3	...	7
Calicut	15 25 5	2	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Beypore	15 25 5	6	...	Apollo Bunder			
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	...	...	Bombay Arr.	14 24 4	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Every Tuesday and Friday, at High-Water.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days	A.M.	P.M.		Week days	A.M.	P.M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo		...	...
Bhownuggur Arr.	"	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, James Smith, Commander, 1,173 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents Ship Tiverton.

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, Houston, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Houston will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain Marley having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Marley will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

26th September 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Janet Mitchell*, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Buchan will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship.

MACNEE & Co., Agents for the Owner and Captain.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.

Do. Chloride of Gold.

Sanson's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of McCOMBIE AND SONS.

THE PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), will be held within the Bank's Offices, on MONDAY, the [illegible] October, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, by which the Directors were authorized in behalf of the Shareholders to apply for and accept a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, [illegible] TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order, A. CUMMING, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN and LADY living in Middle Colaba, are desirous of having a Lady and Gentleman or two Gentlemen to join them in their Bungalow. For further particulars apply to "C.," *Bombay Gazette*.

A GENTLEMAN, about to open a House in Bombay as Merchant, with good connections in England, desires the services of a BROKER. Address "Confidential," care of Manager of this journal.

WANTED A CHARTER OR FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA FOR THE SHIP "GOOD SUCCESS." Apply to Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY SONS & Co.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. Usiglio, care of Mr. F. Borsini, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P. M. No. 12, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY SH[illegible] COMPANY (LIMITED).—A General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th until the 27th instant.

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS. Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	,, 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 ,,

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavic Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order, GEO. INGLE. Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enables this Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the New Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or power, by which latter means it will clean, 30lbs Seed Cotton per hour, which will yield 6 to 10lbs clean Fibre, according to quality	£5 0 0 in Bury.
Do. do., 24-inch wide which will do work in proportion	10 0 0 ,,

Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.

Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through, EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain	at 5	per cent.
6 ,, ,,	at 7	,,
12 ,, ,,	at 8	,,

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!! —The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors, R. AHLERS, Chairman.

Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board, T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey. HUGH CRAWFORD, Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 13th Sept. 1864.

THE VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is proposed to form a Company to be called "The Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited)." Capital Six Lacs of Rupees in 2,400 shares of 250 Rupees each.

The object of the Company is chiefly to provide an establishment in Bombay where Horses can receive skilful [illegible] be assisted [illegible] The want of such [illegible] establishment [illegible] The promoter therefore believe [illegible] of the Company will be a public [illegible] time that Capital invested in it wi[illegible] return to the shareholders. Arrange[illegible] for obtaining suitable and conv[illegible] and it is expected that everything wi[illegible] commence business on the 1st prox. App[illegible] shares to be addressed to J. H. B. Hallen, [illegible] Messrs. Remington and Co., Bombay, until [illegible] instant.

Promoters.

Hon'ble M. H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
,, R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Mr. Spencer Compton.
,, J. A. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
,, G. M. Stewart (Messrs. Remington & Co.)
,, R. McIlwraith (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.)
,, S. L. Acland (Messrs. Acland and Prentis.)
,, R. L. Tracey (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
,, J. P. Leith (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
,, W. Cooper (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
,, J. W. Wright (Messrs. J. W. Wright & Co.)
,, H. Cleveland (Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland & Peile.)

Bombay, 6th October, 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)

Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtainable by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of Messrs. DENT & Co.

Hongkong, 29th July 1864.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me ______ Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

______ Name.

______ Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee, E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months	5	per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,,	7	,, ,,
,, 12 ,,	8	,, ,,

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month	6 per cent.
,, 2 months	8 ,,

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order, JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A steady, competent CLERK of Works to take charge of Foundations and Roads. Salary Rs. 125 per month. Apply to Mr. GEO. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, 9, Rampart Row.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE IN SOUTH WYNAAD, comprising 200 Acres of Forest Land, 40 Acres of which are planted with Coffee, 12 Acres are now giving their maiden crop. Price Rs. 30,000. Apply to J. L. YONGE, Vythery.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE, Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by Thos. Short., Jun., for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co., Insolvents.

THERE will be a CLEARANCE SALE by Auction, commencing on MONDAY the 17th instant, and the premises will be closed from Monday the 10th instant, to allow time for classifying the Lots, and preparing them for public view, which will be for 2 days prior to the Sale.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.

8, Hornby Row, Fort, 7th October 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager, Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)

Bombay, 13th October 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board, W. C. CURRIE Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION "LIMITED."—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 23,00,000
WORKING CAPITAL	30,00,000
RESERVE FUND, (TO BE RAISED TO 4 LACS)	1,70,000

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.

Manager, ... J. C. Perry, Esq.
Secretary, ... H. P. Healy, Esq.

BRANCHES, IN CALCUTTA, ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE, DARJEELING, JUBBULPORE AND BOMBAY.

Deposits are received at Interest; Current Accounts are opened, Loans and Discounts made—Government Securities, &c., kept for safe custody—Bills drawn upon the UNION BANK OF LONDON at the Current Course of Exchange; also on Scotland, Ireland and the Australian Colonies. Drafts granted on every large Town in India, and generally every facility afforded to Constituents of the Corporation, in the transaction of their monetary business.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH will be prepared to commence operations on an early day, when locality of temporary offices, terms of business, &c. will be duly announced.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th October 1864.

THE BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

WITH A CAPITAL OF TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) IN 5,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Call of Rs. 50 per Share payable on Allotment.

Promoters.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.)
WILLIAM F. STEARNS, Esq., (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
KURSONDASS MADHOWDASS, Esq.

Engineer.—GEORGE BRUNTON, Esq., C.E.

Solicitors.—Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.

Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.

THE Company is brought out under the auspices of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited), which has agreed to take an interest in the undertaking and to receive applications for Shares.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Promoters of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited).

Bombay, 15th October 1864.

MR. CAGLI begs to inform the SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, that the Theatre having been entirely re-decorated is now quite ready, and the first Performance will take place on the 1st of November next. The Tickets will be issued in a few days as soon as the Seats are registered, and he hopes those who have not already paid their Subscriptions will do so on or before the 1st day of November.

Subscribers of Rs. 300 each will be entitled to a Reserved Seat twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, for a period of four months.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

Under the direction of SIGNOR CAGLI.

First Performances to the public will take place on

THURSDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.
SATURDAY, 22ND do.
MONDAY, 24TH do.
TUESDAY, 25TH do.

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Artistes.

Miss Amelia Jackson.	Signor Francisco Fierani.
Signor Farico Giusti.	Miss Cleopatra Rancati.
Madame A. Mazzucco Corti.	Signor A. Sironi.
Signor Ettore Corti.	

Chorus 8 persons.

Orchestra under the direction of Monsieur E. Usilio.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 10
Stall	,, 8
Gallery	,, 5
Pit	,, 3

Doors open at 8: Overture commences at half past 8: Curtain rises at a quarter to 9.

Applications for Tickets can be made to Messrs. HERBERT & Co., Fort, or at the doors of the Theatre.

N. B.—The Subscription Nights will not commence till the 1st of November.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts.	Rs. 36	per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz.	,, 40	,,
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts.	,, 40	,,
Do. do. Hock's qts.	,, 40	,,
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts.	,, 22	,,
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.	,, 18	,,

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts.	Rs. 5	per doz.
Stout do. do.	5	,,
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton.	,, 4½	,,

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND.

Sherry, Amber Dinner	at Rs. 28	per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden	,, 30	,,
Moselle, Sparkling	,, 36	,,
Red Hermitage Burgundy	,, 25	,,
Claret, Good Dinner Wine	,, 24	,,
Do. do. St. Estéphe (Bombay bottled)	,, 18	,,

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Presid, viz:—

	per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and fils, blue label	Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do.	,, 40
Do. Moselle Do. do.	,, 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)	,, 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)	,, 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
Pints	,, 14	,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 20	,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36	,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co., Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

Oak Lane.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers:

	per doz.
LEOVILLE AND ST. JULIEN, quarts. and pints	at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do.	,, 24 and 26
SAUTERNES	from ,, 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine	Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX	,, 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine	,, 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine)	,, 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality.	,, 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints	...25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	,, 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality	,, 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martells'	,, 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s 1858	,, 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne	,, 36
OLD TOM, Booth's	,, 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	,, 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers'	Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. ,, Do.	40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. / White do. Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,,	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still Moselle (By Deinhard and Jordan)	,,	,,	39
HOCK / MOSELLE ......Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	,,		
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. Kiston*. Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs. 18	per cent.
Do. No. 9	7 by 3	,, 19	do.
Do. No. 10	7 by 3	,, 20	do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6 by 2 3 by 24 7 by 2 2 by 24 8 by 2 3 by 24	17	do.

MUNGESE PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED AND CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at

Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commissions or Inland Exchange from ⅛ to 10 percent.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
	Hare	Poachers	
	Rabbit	Venison	
	Mock Turtle	Oysters	
	Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
	Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
	Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
	Salmon	Mutton Broth	
	Hotch Potch		
	Kidney		
	Veal	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
	Chicken	Partridge	

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES
Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

HERBERT & CO., RAMPART ROW.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

TRANSIT THEODOLITE. (by Troughton and Simms) 9 in. Vernier; the whole arrangement upon the most perfect principle—with every appurtenance and extras, fitted in two boxes. Rs. 600.

EVERETT'S THEODOLITE in perfect order, by the above makers; 7 inch Vernier, fitted complete. Rs. 550.

ORDINARY THEODOLITE by Gilbert; a very excellent instrument,—9 inch Vernier, engraved on silver. Rs. 500.

COMMON THEODOLITE; 7 inch Vernier (*not silver*) made by W. & G. Gilbert of London;—has been a little used, is in perfect order. Rs. 300.

POCKET SEXTANTS.—Several sizes of the best quality by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter bronzed and bright in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES.—Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 4 to 10 each.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported for sale in Bombay. Rs. 10 to 80 per Box.

PENN'S ENGINEER'S SLIDING RULE, Ivory, German Silver mounted, opening to 24 inches, one face marked with inches and a Drawing Scale—one of the edges marked with decimals of a foot, the other with inches divided into 10ths and 12ths: on the other face are the lines of numbers, guage points, &c. Cash—Rs. 34.

ENGINEER'S POCKET RULE, one foot, folding in three, with slide, various tables and scales, very strongly and well made. Rs. 20.

BOXWOOD CLINOMETER RULE, with Compass, 2 Levels, and Folding Sight, in leather case. Cash—Rs. 22.

BEST BOXWOOD, 2 feet, 4 fold Rule. Rs. 4.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	Rs.	1	3
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	,,	2	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	,,	3	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	,,	4	8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	,,	8	0
Ebony Rolling Parellel Rules 6 inches ...	,,	5	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 9 inches ...	,,	7	0
Ebony Rolling Parellel Rules 18 inches ...	,,	14	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 24 inches ...	,,	18	0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 42 inches ...	,,	40	0
Rolling Brass Parallel Rules 6 inches ...	,,	11	0
Rolling Brass Rules 12 inches ...	,,	18	0
Rolling Brass Rules 24 inches ...	,,	36	0
Rolling Brass Rules 30 inches ...	,,	45	0

PLOTTING SCALES—BOXWOOD, 12 inches, in sets of six, with off-sets, in mahogany case. Rs. 28.

PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum, all 12 inches long, with 2 inches offsets, fitted in boxes complete, each box containing six scales, degrees,—10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60ths.

PLOTTING SCALES singly, 12 inch, Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale, of box wood. Rs. 1.

POCKET TURN-IN COMPASS, Electrum, (or best German Silver) in morocco case with box of leads enclosed. Rs. 26.

NAPIER COMPASS, Electrum, very compact in a morocco complete. Rs. 22.

PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, 6 inches, Electrum, full divided, best quality, handsomely fitted in morocco case. Rs. 25.

Do. Do. 6 inches Brass divided, &c., precisely similar to the above. Rs. 20.

DOUBLE SPRING BOWS, Electrum, with best milled ends; the three instruments neatly fitted in a morocco box. Rs. 17.

PROPORTIONAL CALLIPERS, Electrum, 9 inches. Rs. 25.

HAIR DIVIDER, brass, with steel points. Rs. 8.

NEEDLE HOLDER, or Pricker:—Ivory handle and Electrum. Rs. 3.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction. Rs. 60 and 70.

SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions, sliding upon the principle of a telescope. Rs. 45.

CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, of brass, 6 inch, diameter, engine divided, best make, in round Mahogany box. Rs. 21.

Do. Do. with vernier and tangent screws attachment, divided on silver, each having two folding arms. Rs. 80.

DRAWING PINS, best broad flat heads, also small milled edge. 12 annas per dozen.

PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches. Rs. 4.

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold—in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—

100 feet	Rs. 10
66 feet	8
50 feet	6

DRAWING PENS, black handles. Rs. 3.

FINE LINE PENS, ivory handle. Rs. 3-8.

JOINTED DRAWING PENS, ivory and Electrum. Rs. 4.

LAND CHAINS, best puddled steel wire, highly tempered, warranted not to elongate with wear, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, with a set of arrows to each Chain, Rs. 10, 13, and 18 each, respectively.

ENGINEERS' 12 in. SCALE, boxwood, shamfered edges scales 1-10 to 3 inches. Rs. 3-8.

ARCHITECTS' SCALE, boxwood bevilled edges; 16 distinct scales on the two sides. Rs. 3-8.

ANGLES AND SET SQUARES, of ebony with bevilled and square edges, from 6 inches to 12, all the usual angles, viz:—from 25 degrees to 67½ at Rs. 23 and 4 each piece.

BRASS DIVIDERS; common dividing compasses, 4, 5, and 6 inches Rs. 1, 2, and 3, each.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*.

DRAWING PENCILS: the very best obtainable, all kinds and degrees from Rs. 2 to 3 per dozen.

BOXWOOD RULES, two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs.

SPIRIT LEVELS with horizontal and vertical tubes at perfect right angles very useful instruments, in boxes; Rs. 15 each.

ARTISTS' COLORS and Drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tile Saucers (*in sets of six*,) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for Oil Paintings, Sketching Blocks (*all sizes*.)

CASES OF WATER COLORS, containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with Pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c., &c., fitted in handsome Mahogany case, French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size.

DRAWING PAPER: of usual sizes—Antiquarian, Imperial, Elephant, and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use, up to Antiquarian *continuous mounted* 30 yards long.

HERBERT & Co., would respectfully mention, that sometimes emergent demands may so reduce the amount of their stock of any one or more particular articles mentioned above, as to render it necessary to await the arrival of fresh Invoices from their office in London before an order is finally executed; as a rule, however, the above are continually being replenished and kept up in an existing state of efficiency.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—NEW MAP OF ASIA, including China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Burmah, Siam, Thibet, &c., &c., constructed by ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, Esq., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. Size, 65 inches by 58; scale, 110 miles to an inch.

Full coloured and mounted, to fold in a substantial and beautifully finished Morocco Case	Rs. 45
On Roller, varnished, adapted to Office use	50
In Folding Case, the Map in four parts, North Division, South, East, and West Divisions, especially suitable for Travellers and Voyagers	45

NEW MAP OF AMERICA.—America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

This New Map will be found in all respects a work of the highest class.

Price, fully colored and mounted, in case, Rs. 45; in Morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

NEW MAP OF INDIA.—Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Size of Map, 5 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch.

On rollers varnished, for office use, Rs. 25.

In a neat case divided into 2 parts, North and South, for the convenience of travellers—Rs. 22.

The delineation of the Geography set forth in the above three Maps is upon the largest scale ever published. Important additions are made, derived from recent and authentic sources, all carefully tested and compared by the eminent constructor, Alexander K. Johnstone, who may be fairly quoted as the highest geographical authority in existence.

☞ Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impressions that ere long Bombay must become the chief port in Asia. HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.—After this date no applications for Shares will be received.

BURJORJEE SORABJEE LYWALLA,
Bombay, 17th October 1864. Broker to the Association.

MESSRS R. KING, GILLAN & Co. have removed from No. 26, Apollo Street, to No. 1, Nesbit Lane, on the second floor of Messrs Wallace & Co.

I BEG to intimate that all connection betwixt Mr. W. F. ALLEN and myself has ceased.

HENRY HOWARD,
Bombay, 4, Hornby Row. Exchange and General Broker.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE next to the Small Cause Court, with a Billiard Room, &c. For further particulars apply to JEHANGEERJEE MANOCKJEE PUNTHUCKEE, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

POONAH:
M. HORACE POUSSARD
AND
MISS AMELIA BAILEY
will give a
GRAND CONCERT
IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.
R. SMYTHE, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the time limited for paying the amount of deposit and signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the above Company, is further extended to the 20th October, instant.

ALEXANDER McEWEN,
Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.
Apollo Street, No. 6, 15th October 1864.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant E. C. W. COTGRAVE, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, and Assistant Executive Engineer, Tanna, are requested to communicate the same within a month from this date to

GEO. CAMPBELL, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Tanna, 17th October 1864.

NOTICE.—A Second Call Receipt, No. 1,458, dated 12th October, for Rs. (500) five hundred for (5) five Shares Allotment, No. 1,704, of the Joint Stock Bank Corporation (Limited), in the name of Merwanjee Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, and also a Second Call Receipt, No. 1,459, dated 12th October for Rs. (1,000) one thousand for (10) ten Shares No. 1,946 to 1,955 of the Joint Stock Bank Corporation (Limited), in the name of Sapoorjee Hormajee Cooper, have been lost on the 14th instant between the roads of Joint Stock Bank and the Mercantile Bank; the undersigned therefore requests the mercantile community that whoever negotiates on account of the above two Receipts, will do so at his own risk and peril, as due notice has been given to the Bank and the receipts have been cancelled. SORABJEE FRAMJEE KARAKA.
17th October 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
મોફસીલ કાટન પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)
मोफुसील काटन परेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
કાટન ગેનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
काटन गेननीन कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.
JOHN LONGLEY,
Bombay, 17th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HUSAIN BEEBEE, daughter of Balloo Puthan, and wife of Memon Jooma Dawood, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell to THUCKER MORARJEE HEMRAZ, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Garden Ground, together with the Messuages, Tenements, namely two Bungalows and one Chawl or Range of Buildings, and surrounded by a chunam and stone wall standing thereon, together also with all sorts of Trees standing and being thereon, situate at Gaumdavee Road in Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,752 square yards or thereabouts, the said piece of Garden Ground is assessed by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 337 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Harry Kessowjee, on the West by the Public Road called the aforesaid Gaumdavee Road, on the North by the property of Mahomed Rahim bin Mahmood Syed Paloba, and on the South by the public passage. All persons having any right, title, claim, demand or interest, into, or out of the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the purchaser's Solicitors, at their Office, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 15th day of October 1864.

C. E. AND F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for the purchaser Thucker Morarjee Hemraz.

THUCKER JAIRAM HURRY hath contracted to sell to THUCKER SOONDERDASS MOOLJEE, firstly, all that piece of Ground, with the five Ranges or Chawls standing thereon, situate at Byculla, without the Fort, admeasuring 7,636 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Road, on the West by the Railway line, on the North by the property of Bhanjee Davidass Moorarjee, and on the South by the property of Colee Muckon; and secondly, all that piece of ground with a Small Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Byculla, without the Fort, admeasuring 748 square yards, and bounded on the East and North by the Chawl of Pachoolee Crustanjee, on the West by the Byculla Road, and on the South by the vacant ground of Govindjee Mackonjee Patel; all the said Premises being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, 36, and 57, and registered in the Collector's Rent Roll under No. 304. Any person having any claim thereto, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Attornies for the purchaser, at their Office in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claim.—Dated this 15th day of October 1864.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	a.
Dalziel's Illustrated Goldsmith, complete. Handsomely bound and illustrated ...	5	12
The Royal Picture Gallery of the Kings and Queens of England from the earliest times to the reign of Queen Victoria	3	12
Cassell's Robinson Crusoe. 100 Illustrations	5	12
Ditto ditto, superior edition	8	0
Descriptive Geometry, as applied to the drawing of Fortification and Stereotomy. For use of Cadets of U. S. Military Academy. By D. H. Mahan, LL.D., New York	3	12
Daniel the Prophet. Nine lectures by Revd. Dr. Pusey	9	0
Mrs. Mathews; or Family Mysteries. By Mrs. Trollope	1	8
The Smuggler. By Aimard	1	8
The Mastery of Languages; or, the art of speaking Foreign tongues idiomatically. By T. Prendergast, formerly Madras C. S.	6	8
Love and Jealousy	1	8
The Poets and Poetry of Scotland, from James I. to present time. With Biographical sketches and critical remarks. By Revd A. R. Bonar	4	8
Walker & Webster combined in a Dictionary of the English Language &c. By John Longmuir, A. M., LL.D.	3	12
Princes, Public Men, and Pretty Women: episodes in real life, 2 vols. By Flora Dawson	15	12
Royal Artillery Standing Orders and Dress Regulations, 1854	3	12
Colonel Greenaway's Farming in India	3	12
Vols. 7 and 8 Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine. Each	3	12
Forty Sets of Quadrilles for the Violin	0	12
Lamond. By Thackaray	4	8
Jack Hinton. By Lever	1	8
The Convict. By G. P. R. James	0	12
Westward Ho! By Kingsley	4	8
New Infantry Drill. Pocket edn. 1864	0	12
Twiss's International Law. 2 vols.	24	12
How to get money	0	12
Railway Anecdote Book	0	12
The Loves of the Harem. By Reynolds	3	12
Agnes; 2 vols. By Reynolds	9	12
My Indian Journal. By Colonel Campbell, Madras Army	12	0
Cameron's Selection of Concertina Music	0	12
The Young Lady's Book	5	12
Elegant Arts for Ladies	2	0
Burn's Lessons of my Farm	4	8
Delamere's Work on Pigeons	0	12
Watt's The Poultry Yard	0	12
Doyle's Work on small Farms	0	12
Burn's Hints for Farmers	0	12
Doyle's Things worth knowing	0	12
Butter's Exchange Tables—Indian and China	18	12
The Queen of Hearts. By Wilkie Collins	3	12
The Dead Secret Do	3	12
Song—Hearts and Homes	1	8
Family Herald, Vols. 19 and 20 (May '62 to April '63, and May '63 to April '64,) Each	6	8
Reynold's Miscellany, Vols. 26, 27, and 31. Each	3	0
London Journal, Vols. 35, 38, and 39. Each	3	8
Churchhill's Diseases of Women	7	12
Marion, 3 vols. By Manhattan	23	12
Burn's Questions and Answers on Artillery	2	4
Arnold's The Smuggler	1	8
——— Strong hand; or noble revenge	1	8
Cross Honor	1	8
Mitchell's Engrossing Pens. Pen box of one dozen	0	4
Delarue's best India Red Sealing Wax. Per lb.	3	0
Superior Tracing Vellum. 36 by 24 yards	39	0
Ditto in small quantities, per yard	1	8
Smollett's Works. Illustrated by Cruikshank	10	8
Fielding's Works. Ditto	10	8
Swift's Works. 2 vols. Edited by Rosco	18	0
Sale's Translation of the Koran	5	12
The Churchman's Family Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2	13	8

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd .... 4h. 13m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th .... 8h. 26m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	17	Ethelrede V.	5 56	5 35	—	0 8	18th Oct. 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 36s.
Tues.	18	St. Luke Ev.	5 56	5 35	0 29	0 49	
Wed.	19	Saturn rises ... 5h. 35m.	5 57	5 33	1 9	1 30	
Thur.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 42m.	5 57	5 33	1 53	2 17	
Fri.	21	Twilight ends at 6h. 46m.	5 57	5 32	2 42	3 8	
Sat.	22	Saturn sets at 5h. 10m.	5 58	5 31	3 37	4 12	
Sun.	23	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 58	5 31	4 51	5 30	

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.
FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Oct. 5	KURRACHEE	Oct. 8
AGRA	Oct. 6	LAHORE	Oct. 8
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept. 19
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 25	MAURITIUS	Sept. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 27	MADRAS	Oct. 10
BANGALORE	Oct. 7	MALTA	Sept. 22
CALCUTTA	Oct. 8	MEERUT	Oct. 7
CAPE	June 18	OUDE	Oct. 8
CEYLON	Sept. 15	PUNJAUB	Oct. 5
COCHIN	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 3
DELHI	Oct. 8	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 28
HONGKONG	Sept. 10	SINGAPORE	Sept. 19

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

SOME doubts are expressed, but so far as appears with no sufficient reason, as to the correctness of our information regarding the final answer of Sir Charles Trevelyan to the Bombay Government's demand for a general increase in the pay of subordinate public servants in this Presidency. The *Poona Observer* trusts we have been misinformed, because, he says, the Report of the Bombay Commission on Prices showed clearly the necessity for an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. in the salaries of servants of Government, and it is impossible, as he supposes, for any financier to resist the overwhelming evidence of the figures collected by the Commissioners, or to reject the reasonable request that the remuneration of men who serve the State shall not remain on a scale which is plainly inadequate to the work they do and the position they ought to hold among the people. Our simple-minded contemporary evidently does not suspect how great may be the hardness of heart of a Finance Minister who has a hobby to ride. "Officers, like beggars, may if they like," said Sir Charles Napier, in one of his humorous general orders, "ride to the devil when they get on horse-back, but they have no right to send other people there." This is exactly the objection we take to the conduct of Sir Charles Trevelyan. He may be, if he likes, as hobby-horsical as Mr. Shandy himself, but he has no right to make other people the victims of his monomania; and when, in his mad ride, he threatens to ruin the fortune of thousands of men who deserve well of the country, it is full time that some attempt were made to upset him. We do not yet despair of compelling him to forego the main object of his ambition, and to acknowledge that the remission of the Income Tax at a time when the revenue it yields is needed to enable the Government to carry on the work of administration would be an act unworthy of a financier and a statesman. Already, the natives have taken alarm at the Municipal Funds Resolution, in which the poverty of the Exchequer is made an excuse for partially supplying the place of the Income Tax by local *octroi* duties, unsound in principle and odious in practice, and of which the effect would be to raise to famine rates the already excessive price of every article of general consumption, and to relieve the rich of the burden of taxation in order to place it on the shoulders of the poor. In India, as elsewhere, a new tax is from its very novelty more hateful to the people than the most oppressive of old taxes. All payment of taxes is disagreeable; but taxpayers in general think it better to bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. Our correspondent "Q." in the admirable letter on Indian Taxes which we published last Saturday describes with perfect accuracy the present contentment of the people with the smooth and easy working of the machinery for the collection of the Income Tax. Custom has reconciled them to a tax which at first created amongst them widespread consternation and dismay. Mr. Wilson was forced to impose the Income Tax, because he had no other means of filling the Treasury. It was a hazardous experiment, but, in spite of the disloyal opposition led by Sir Charles Trevelyan, it succeeded; and, now that it is successful, what wise Minister of Finance will abandon it for the sake of trying other and more doubtful experiments, and thus reviving a spirit of general irritation and discontent throughout India? Sir Charles Trevelyan cannot believe that petty local taxes on the food of the people are more just or less vexatious than a State impost which only touches the pockets of the rich; perhaps (though we hope this will turn out to be an ungenerous supposition) he imagines that the great British Government can with impunity grind the faces of the poor, provided only that it continues always tremblingly eager to catch and guide its policy by the murmurs of the wealthy merchants and traders in the Presidency towns. On this point it is not yet quite certain that he will not be ere long undeceived by the rich natives themselves. The *Native Opinion*, a well-written, well-conducted, and influential journal, already has the courage to declare that the capitalists of Bombay ought to act on the suggestion we threw out last week, and hold a public meeting to ask that the Income Tax shall not be taken away, "if a clear case be made out of the inability "of the Exchequer," without this tax, to meet the just demands of the servants of the State for higher rates of pay. This condition may easily be fulfilled. The grievances of public servants cannot be adequately redressed unless either the Income Tax is retained, or new taxes are levied in its place. For the Report of the Commission on Prices shows that the cost of living for natives alone was more than 100 per cent. greater in 1863 than it was when the present scale of official salaries was fixed; and, as wages of labour have proportionately increased as much as the prices of food and clothing, servants of Government, who are neither labourers nor producers (in the common acceptation of the terms) but belong to the class of consumers, would require an augmentation of their pay to the extent of about 150 per cent. to release them from the social degradation and poverty into which they have fallen, and to place them once more on the footing on which it is right that servants of Government should stand. If this is true of native, much more is it true of European, servants of Government. Englishmen, as strangers in the land, are at all times freely plundered by the natives, and they have of course been chosen as the special victims of the dealers during the last four years. In the single item of house-rent the extortions practised on helpless Europeans in the Island of Bombay are indescribable. The comfort and happiness of hundreds of families have been shattered, and life in the Government service has become, to men with families in particular, so humiliating, that the State, if it perseveres with its economical policy, will soon find recruits only among the refuse of the commercial and professional classes.

Whether or not Sir Charles Trevelyan has refused to do anything, it is obvious that the mere delay to grant the desired increase aggravates the evils that must be redressed. The Report of the Commission of Prices was sent in to the Government of India more than six months ago: and the statistics compiled for it only gave the prices in 1863. Since that time a further statement has been prepared, showing an average additional rise of 30 per cent. in the first six months of 1864, and for the last six months of this year the average will be much greater. If therefore Sir Charles Trevelyan means to propose some slight redress next April, the mischief by that time will have been done. While he deliberates, men decay and perish for want of the very means of living. We write strongly on this subject and run the risk of wearying our readers with frequent iteration of facts that are well-known in Bombay, because the proper remuneration of the public service is a matter that concerns us all. An underpaid service means a service that is inefficient, corrupt, and despicable; and the surest mode of rendering the British Government odious and contemptible in the eyes of the natives is to begrudge the pay of the men who serve the State. The source of the evil is indicated in the significant comment of the Government of Bombay on Mr. Pedder's proposal for providing at once against the effects of the anticipated disaster of a famine in Guzerat. "Mr. Pedder knows," says the Secretary, "that the Government of Bombay has been strictly prohibited from spending "a single rupee unless it has obtained the special sanction of the Government of India to "such expenditure." Why, we would ask, insult a statesman by sending him to be Governor of this populous and flourishing Western Presidency on these degrading conditions? A bagman—we beg pardon, a commercial traveller—would be the man for the Government of India to entrust with its Bombay Agency. Or why not get an enterprizing Anglo-Saxon of the East, a shrewd Parsee shopkeeper, to take the Government of Bombay on contract, giving him unlimited power to starve the whole population on condition that he produced a satisfactory balance-sheet at the end of each year for the inspection of the Calcutta Finance Minister. That would surely best accord with the spirit of the present imperial policy.

THE *Poona Observer*:—"We learn from Sholapore that prices had risen so high that a famine was apprehended in the Bazar. At the same time, and perhaps in consequence, robberies had very much increased."

THE same:—"Mr. C. Gonne is appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Anderson.

"Since the beginning of the monsoon, if we mistake not, this erratic gentleman has been successively a Judge in Guzerat, Judge of Poona and Agent for the Deccan Sirdars, Registrar of the High Court, and Secretary to Government. He no sooner finds himself in a new appointment than he is immediately gone. His name should be 'Come and Gonne.'"

THE same:—"Dr. Miller, Staff Surgeon at Poona, is appointed Presidency Surgeon at Bombay. Dr. Miller will be much missed at Poona, where his kindness and skill have made the value of his services very sensibly felt. Dr. Miller is succeeded by Assistant Surgeon J. Mennie, from Dharwar, as mentioned by our Dharwar correspondent a month ago. Dr. Mennie is the first Assistant Surgeon who ever held the post of Staff Surgeon at Poona, and his appointment marks an era in the now very critical history of the Army Medical Service. The junior grades of the service will now have to be called up to the higher appointments."

THE *Native Opinion*:—"A Municipal Police Tax in the shape of duties on the necessaries of life of the town populations is, especially at such a time as this, undesirable and will produce a widespread distress. The Income Tax on the other hand which falls on higher incomes and classes which otherwise would remain justly untaxed, is already in working order, and as it were in convenient grooves, and costs little in collection. On a clear case being made out by the Exchequer for more money, therefore, the *Gazette's* suggestion ought to be taken up—that our leading men should publicly meet in a body and declare in favour of a continuation of the Income Tax and request Sir C. Trevelyan to act upon it. No pride of verbal consistency should prevent the Chancellor from yielding for a great deal if not all that Sir C. Trevelyan had anticipated in 1859 would have come to pass but for the most unexpected and exceptional circumstances which have given so different a turn to our affairs. The renowned Indophile will not, ought not, to prefer the distress of thousands of the people of this country to an ignorant clamour against his reputation as a Financier."

THE *Native Opinion*:—"Our object in noticing this subject now is to direct attention to another and a worse case of this kind. There is a judge, although a civilian, in the mofussil, whose sayings and doings are not so directly open to the criticism of the public and the press as Mr. Manockji's, but the faults imputed to whom are far more grave. The Government in the above document say that Advocates and Solicitors as educated gentlemen are so respectful to the judicial seat that whenever an altercation arises between them and the judge the latter as a rule must be in the wrong. If so, this argument must have treble force when applied to an all-powerful European judge in the interior altercating with and even illtreating submissive vakeels. But Mr. Richardson has in addition been persistently charged by the native papers with practising brutal oppression and passing strange decisions to which the European press has added incapacity. But how is it we have heard nothing about him officially? Mr. Manockji is assured by the Bombay Government that no amount of newspaper-writing will lower any of its servants in its estimation unless such 'strictures are founded on a solid basis of fact'? Are we then to believe that Mr. Richardson has been maligned? If so, why not, in justice to him and to his accusers, pass such a resolution and place it at the disposal of the Press?"

THE *Englishman*:—"We are informed that the Chaplains intend to hold a special collection in all their churches to-morrow for the sufferers by the hurricane, the proceeds to be divided equally between the Sailors' Home and the District Charitable Society. We have received a subscription of Rs. 1,000 from Mrs. Guthrie, for the destitute sailors, which we will hand over to the Secretary of the Sailors' Home."

THE same:—"The French Steamer *Alphee*, which returned from sea in consequence of a very small accident, very nearly met her fate in the hurricane of Wednesday in Garden Reach. But on Thursday morning, when they were congratulating themselves on their safety on board the *Alphee*, and were proceeding to breakfast, a fleet, made up of the *Nubia*, *Nemesis*, the Sailors' Church and a little River Steamer, came down upon her all adrift; fortunately the steam of the *Alphee* was up, and by the greatest skill and activity she dodged the drifting ships and escaped a greater danger than on the day of the hurricane; our informant is loud in praise of the skill and presence of mind of her commander, M. Jehenne. The fleet of drifting ships passed on one side, and did much damage in their onward course, as ships could not get out of their way. The *Alphee*, we understand, will sail on Sunday morning, and will take Mails for Europe; we have not yet heard that the Post Office intends to send by her the regular Mails of the 8th."

THE same:—"There is one episode known to us amidst all the sad narratives of disaster and death which we have had to record, which we cannot pass over, or leave unnoticed, amid many other matters of interest. The gallant act of Cleary, in venturing into the boiling stream of the Hooghly to carry a rope to the ship *Govindpore*, strikes us as one of the boldest feats of a bold people. Amidst the death and destruction which surrounded him on all sides, the terror and dismay of the people round him, this man ventured into the violent rapid with a rope which must have much tried his strength and endangered his attempt. Fearless, but with strength however to stem the flood, he reached his destination and saved seven men, who, but for him, must have perished before a crowd almost within speaking distance. Cleary deserves all the rewards that can be showered upon him, but we trust he will also be presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society, and that means will be taken to secure it for him by representations made in the proper quarter."

THE *Friend of India*:—"A tremendous gale, unequalled within the experience of men who have been forty years in the country, has been raging for hours, and has scarcely subsided at the time we write. We know not how far its devastations may have extended, but we can answer for the effects of it in our own locality. It began from the north-east, and turned the river Hooghly into a sea which swept everything before it. It carried away the road which skirts the river at Serampore, and in the height of the gale two large flats foundered—more than one native boat, in front of our own house, sharing their fate. The compound which surrounds the *Friend of India* house and offices was yesterday studded with fine trees, the growth of a century—to-day it is a wreck. Mahogany trees lie with their roots torn out of the ground, large verandahs deck the paths, and as our house itself is a mere ruin, and our offices a swamp, and the river is rushing in upon us as if determined to make a clean sweep of us altogether, it will be imagined that we have not got out our present paper under the most cheerful circumstances in the world. After blowing some hours from the north-east the gale shifted round to the south, from whence it is blowing while we write. The destruction of native huts round about Serampore is enormous. Dr. Carey's garden, which was adorned with some rare and beautiful trees, contains now a few melancholy stumps. The whole place is a wilderness, and judging from what we can see of Barrackpore they have not fared much better on that side. If this has been the effect within the range of a few hundred yards, it is too evident that the general destruction must have been immense. The gale is now (9 P.M. Wednesday) moderating; it appears to be a cyclone, and no longer spends its fury in one particular direction."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"The history of Wednesday's experiences when it comes to be fully told will probably be as moving a story as any which has ever appealed to human sympathy. The accounts of the storm and its effects as yet given to the public, have necessarily been hasty and incomplete. Its horrors are possibly not half realized. The mind hovers hopelessly over confused details of ruin, disaster and calamity—of stately ships wrecked; solid buildings swept away; whole tracts of country devastated, and men and women killed by every process of violence. If the picture is a sorrowful one in its general aspect, its sadness is increased when we are brought to contemplate some of the particular features which compose it. There is the incident of the poor little sailor boy of the *Govindpore* crushed to death by a falling spar in the very moment of expected rescue. Of the man 'name unknown,' 'residence unknown,' found lying dead on his face upon the maidan, struck down it is supposed by the mere force of the 'pitiless storm.' And then the list as given in the stern brevity of the Coroner's return, of men and women killed by the falling of their own or neighbours' houses. But it is not the dead alone which must wake our feelings of compassion. The dull ear which lies in 'cold obstructions' apathy,' heeds not, nor requires words of sorrow or regret. It is on behalf of the living that we are bound to plead—for the bereaved mothers, widows, and orphans, and for the poor distressed seamen, who by the gale of Wednesday, lost their little all. In connection with that disaster the practical question suggests itself—Are we not bound by every motive of common humanity which leads men to charity to make some general and united effort to relieve, as far as we can, the terrible and widespread distress of the poor, who have been the chief sufferers from a calamity, which has in a degree affected almost every member of the community? We know that those in Calcutta whom Providence has blessed with plenty or abundance have never turned aside from a tale of real distress. The generosity of the City is proverbial where the cause for which relief is sought, is good. No better cause could be found to move human hearts than the present—therefore in now appealing to the public to come forward with subscriptions towards alleviating the distress and misery which must soon cry aloud for help, we feel assured that we are not making an appeal in vain. Let those, who can afford it, give, not only freely, but *at once*—the promptitude of the assistance will double its value. We hope to hear of immediate steps being taken to organize the collection of subscriptions for the good object in view, and we need hardly add that all we can do to aid the cause will be readily and cheerfully done by us."

THE CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 7TH OCTOBER.

IF you had not received similar information from other quarters, you probably considered the short account of the cyclone I sent you yesterday very much exaggerated.* From the particulars I am now able to give, you will see that I did not much overshoot the mark. No gale that is remembered in Calcutta is believed to have equalled in fury and duration that which devastated it on Wednesday; indeed there is positive evidence that the last century can have been nothing approaching it. During the whole of last week the weather was dry and oppressively hot, the maximum of temperature exceeding that of the preceding week by three degrees. It was unusual weather for October, and led us to expect another spell of heavy rain; but certainly nothing more. On Tuesday evening it was raining heavily; and during the whole of the night there was a succession of squalls and heavy showers. At this time the wind is said to have been N. E. In the morning at 6 A. M. the barometer stood at 29 deg. 72 min. with the weather much the same as during the night. At 9 A.M. the barometer had fallen to 29 deg. 69 min., giving still very little warning of what was so soon coming. The squall had increased in violence; but there was nothing to prevent either foot passengers or conveyances from moving about in safety; the direction of the wind was still the same as before. At about 10 A. M. the wind veered to N.N.E., and became so violent that it was with difficulty carriages got along. About that time I heard that a buggy had just been upset in the Lower Circular Road, and I countermanded my own carriage which I had ordered to be got ready. Very shortly after this the wind, veering round to E., began to blow furiously, at least it seemed so then, though it was nothing compared to what followed. At 11-30 the barometer stood at 29 deg. 49min. At about twelve o'clock the wind totally changed its character; and the change was preceded for two or three minutes by a noise like that of thunder, gradually increasing as it approached. Matting, tiles, and woodwork began to give way, and were hurled along with the wind, the air was filled with straw and leaves, and it was difficult to keep one's foot in exposed places. It was about an hour after this, however, that the cyclone attained its height. The strongest trees were then uprooted and overturned, or the branches broken off short, and hurled away. Many houses were reduced to ruins, others unroofed, deprived of their verandahs and venetians, and gutted. Wherever there were corrugated iron roofs, they were stripped off, twisted into all kinds of shapes, and blown away. Carriages and palanquins were overturned, blown one upon another, and often enough smashed to pieces. Foot passengers were lifted up into the air, dashed down again upon the ground, and killed on the spot. The thundering of the wind, mingled with the crashing of trees and wood of all kinds, and the falling of masonry, will never be forgotten by those who heard it. In Calcutta, and, probably, for miles around there are very few trees, except cocoanuts, left standing; and the few that held the ground are generally mere stumps, branchless and almost leaveless. Tank Square, the Eden Gardens, the Fort, which contained some splendid avenues, are stripped almost bare. Garden Reach, which was almost buried in beautiful trees, is now naked. In all the suburbs of the town the roads were blocked up in every direction by the fallen trunks and debris of walls, rails, and fencings that they carried with them. I have not heard how the Botanical Gardens fared, but it is improbable that they should have escaped. The damage done to buildings is immense. St. James's Theatre is totally destroyed. The barracks in Fort William are all more or less damaged, and many of the trees are lying outside the Ramparts. The Burmese Pagoda in the Eden Gardens is destroyed. The steeple of the Free Church of Scotland is blown down, and the Free School is unroofed, while many of the pucka houses were so damaged that the inmates were obliged to abandon them during the storm. In Park Street the Observatory, over the Surveyor General's Office, is destroyed, and scarcely a house has escaped undamaged. In Government House the chief damage has been to windows and venetians. In Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.'s premises, the third storey is a ruin, and two natives were killed. The steeple of Kidderpore Church and the belfry of the Roman Catholic Church in the Bytak Khana Road are destroyed. The Cathedral is partly unroofed; the Railway sheds at Armenian Ghat almost entirely so. In the suburbs of the town very few houses are intact; two pucka two-storied houses were entirely destroyed in Intally. The minarets of the Dhurimtolah mosque were all blown away. On the river the destruction of property and life has been enormous. With the exception of two or three vessels, the whole shipping of the port was either sunk, or driven on to the western bank, or lifted by the storm-wave high up on to the eastern shore, nearly on a level with the road. The statistics of the losses are as yet very imperfect; but there are probably not less than twenty vessels sunk, some of them large ships. There must be from eighty to a hundred aground, many high and dry, on the western, and a score at least on the eastern bank; while nearly all the rest are jammed together in utter confusion, and more or less wrecks, on the western side of the river. Among the ships that are known to have foundered are the *Lady Franklin*, the *Azemia*, the *Govindpore*, the *Vespasian*, the *Villa de St. Denis*, the *Merrie England*; the old P. and O. Company's steamer *Hindostan*, the tug steamers *Linnet*, *Fire Queen*, *Banshee*, *Satellite*, *Interloper*, and the river steamer *Cachar*. Among those that are wrecks may be mentioned the two steam ferries *Howrah* and *Calcutta*, the river steamer *Mirzapore* the *Mauritius*, the *Guide*, *Admiral Carey*, and numberless others. Among those that are on shore are the China steamer *Thunder*, the *Romania* the *Royal Oak*, the *Renown*, the *New Castle*, the *Sir John Lawrence*, the *Lord Lyndhurst*, the *Helen Nicholson*, the *Nagasaki*, the *Zenobia*, the *Hippolyta*, the *Undine*, the *Renown*, the *Thorndean*, the steamers *Punjaub*, *Madras*, *Moulmein*, *Sydney*, *Orissa*, *Benares* and *Nubia*, *Bengal*. The hospital ship *Bentinck* has been wrecked, passengers saved. The P. and O. steamer *Nemesis* is dismasted. As to the dinghies and native boats that swarmed every where in shoals, very, very few indeed are left, and of these few the greater number were carried on to the Strand, or grounded on the bank below it. It is impossible to calculate the loss of native life; some rate it as high as 30,000; that of European sailors is estimated at about 200. A European named Cleary swam off with a life line to the *Govindpore* during the height of the storm, and saved the Captain and nine of the crew. You shall have further details of what occurred in the river to-morrow.

8TH OCTOBER.

To give you a list of the casualties on the river during the cyclone of Wednesday is unnecessary, as you will find one in all the Calcutta papers. That contained in the *Englishman* of this morning combines all those that have yet been given and may be taken as the most correct one published. I mentioned yesterday that the wind at the commencement of the gale was from the east, and that it subsequently veered round to the south. The tide was at this time at its flood, and the river was immediately converted into a sea, in which no small craft could live. A storm wave swept up the stream, tearing ship after ship from its mooring, and driving them across to the Howrah side, to be carried far up on the bank, or jammed together and crushed beneath its wheels when the upper berths were already filled up with those that had preceded them. There must be about a hundred and fifty ships in this condition on the opposite side, a large number hopelessly stranded and wrecked, and very few among the rest not seriously damaged. The scene presented is indescribable, so various are the positions in which these vessels lie, and the shapes in which their masts and yards, lying hanging about. Opposite Garden Reach three or four ships are lying in the ricefields on the western bank of the river. The Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Steamer *Bengal* is imbedded in the bank at Bishop's College, and the *Nubia* and *Nemesis* are aground on the sand in the same place, dismasted and seriously damaged. The *Alphee* also is so seriously damaged that she cannot proceed to sea, and we have, consequently, no vessel in port to take the Overland Mail. The *Thunder*, China steamer, forms a conspicuous object, as she lies, partly heeled over towards the river, almost on a level with the road, nearly opposite Bankshall, high and dry, with a wreck under her on the off side. A little higher up is another large iron screw-steamer in a very similar position. Near her is the inland steamer *Mirzapore*, also high and dry, a complete wreck; and at Armenian Ghat the Railway ferry steamer *Howrah*, is similarly situated, and very much crushed. The *Lady Franklin* was at first supposed to have foundered with all her crew, but it has since been ascertained that they were rescued. The *Govindpore*, a large vessel of about 1,400 tons burthen, was broken away from the Esplanade Moorings, and carried up the stream. She had not, however, gone far when she came into collision with another vessel, which cut her down to water's edge; and she immediately began to sink. The spectators on shore were utterly unable to render any assistance to the crew. All the dinghies and boats had long disappeared or been landed on the public roadway by the stream which was knee deep on the Strand. Among those who witnessed the spectacle was Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate, who for a long time endeavoured in vain to persuade some one to swim out to the ship, the crew of which had taken to the rigging of the topmasts, with a life-line, which had been brought. A reward of Rs. 100 was offered; but no one appeared to be tempted by it. It was in fact an almost hopeless work to attempt, with the river rolling up in waves six or eight feet high, and carrying all before it. At this moment there came to the spot a European sailor, named Edward Cleary, who, without being aware of the offer of a reward, immediately volunteered to make the attempt. He dashed into the torrent with the rope, reached the ship in safety, and saved the lives of the Captain, and the whole of the crew with the exception of one boy, who was killed in the rigging. The number of dead bodies floating down the river after the gale was enormous, and during the gale many Europeans and natives were observed floating past on planks and pieces of wreck; but nothing could be done to save them. On the western, or Howrah, side of the river all the coal jetties were destroyed, and the *Calcutta*, Railway ferry steamer, was completely wrecked. The Railway Company, having no means of crossing passengers over, have been obliged to choose the Calcutta station for business. From below Calcutta we have news of terrible disasters, though all are not yet known. The *Ally*, emigrant ship, with 300 coolies on board, was going down the river in tow of the *Alligator*. She was lost with all the crew and passengers, except about a dozen. The hospital ship *Bentinck*, after being nearly destroyed, was cast on to the top of the bund at Diamond Harbour—crew and passengers saved by th[illegible] *Megna*[illegible] *taban*,[illegible] lost. Oolool[illegible] place[illegible] lers to [illegible]napore and P[illegible]ly swept away by the s[illegible] site is no longer disting[illegible] pore the storm was quite a[illegible] cutta, the barracks are all [illegible] unroofed, and the place[illegible] of trees. The avenue o[illegible] either side of the Barrackpore ro[illegible] fourteen miles is entirely [illegible]ed, and the whole station and coun[illegible] the appearance of a newly cut jungle. At Serampore and Chinsurah the same state of desolation prevails. At Burdwan the storm was much less severe; and above that scarcely felt. We have no news as yet from Jessore, and the country to the N. E. or from Midnapore, which, it has been calculated, must have been near the centre of the storm. There is scarcely a dinghy or native boat left in the port; and the tug steamers, which are now so much required, are many of them lost. Add to this that we have not dock accommodation for more than one-tenth of the ships that require it, and you may imagine the extent to which our trade is paralysed. Further particulars shortly.

P. S.—Telegraphic communication is, of course, interrupted in all directions. The *Rewer*, steamer, has been chartered by the Messageries Imperiales to take the place of the *Alphée*; and she will leave on Tuesday. A steamer with seven hundred troops for Assam had probably just entered the Sunderbunds at the time of the cyclone. Her fate is not yet known.

THE following memo. of the Cyclone, and of the present position of the shipping in the Hooghly, so far as they were able to ascertain it, was kindly placed at our disposal by Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. early this morning October 8:—

SHIPS TOTALLY LOST.

The Lew Chew.
Azemia.—Captain drowned.
Lady Franklin.—Nearly all hands drowned.
Lady Rawlinson.—Nearly all hands drowned.
Vespasian.
Villa de St. Denis.
Govindpore.
Hindostan.

Sarah and Emma.—Was at Garden Reach with Pilot on board—no tidings of her.

Victoria Bridge.—High and dry on river bank at Cossipore. Considerable damage to hull, spars and rigging, and loss of anchors.

Astronomer.—Totally dismasted, but the hull, excepting bulwarks, apparently all right.

Hippolyta.—Apparently sustained little or no damage.

Collingwood.—On shore on the left bank of the river. Spars nearly all gone and otherwise damaged.

Helen Nicholson.—Lying in the stream. Some of the masts gone, but otherwise not much damaged we hear.

City of Paris.—Foremost chain plates, two anchors and 180 fathoms chain carried away.—Windlass cut up, lower part of the hull slightly damaged. Will have to discharge on shore at Cossipore.

Chevy Chase.—In dock, apparently all right.

Simla.—On shore at Cossipore, lost three royal mast, flying jib-boom, spanker boom and gaff. Upper works badly damaged, hull apparently little injured.

Moore's Fort.—Aground at Goosery. Main-mast and foremast head gone, must be lightened.

Hanover.—On the Goosery Sand in a very bad state.

Sea Horse.—On the Seebpore, Sands, very much damaged.

Anne Royden.—On shore at Cossipore, 9 feet of water in the hold.

Latona.—On shore, on the right bank of the river, stern knocked out.

Winchester.—On shore at Cossipore, probably not in immediate danger.

Hampden.—On shore above the Mint. Lower yards, main top mast and fore top gallant mast carried away. Hull above water damaged, but ship apparently not strained, on soft ground, and making no water.

Manilla.—Off the Burning Ghat, will come off on the flood. 3 top masts and top gallant mast cut down to the water edge and other damage. Hull damaged above water, but ship quite tight and not strained.

Alaric.—Thickstone, Master, on shore astern, but afloat forward at low water. Salt laden and sustained some damage but apparently not strained.

Ann.—(Country ship) in dock had all her masts blown out.

Canto.—In dock, fallen over but may be recovered.

Southampton.—Almost a wreck.

Milton.—Badly damaged.

Bolton Abbey.—Damage uncertain, but probably considerable.

Clutennadra.—Damage uncertain, but probably considerable.

Gustave et Louis.—High and dry at Prinsep's Ghat.

Romania.—High and dry at Prinsep's Ghat, but has not sustained much damage.

Harry Warren.—On shore, but apparently not very much damaged.

Speedy.—On shore, probably badly damaged.

Jean Louis.—Capsized in Dock, will probably be recovered.

Ville de St. Pierre.—On the Bank in a very dangerous position.

Western Star.—On the Bank in a very dangerous position.

[illegible]—On the top of a wreck off the old Bank.

Night.—On shore, but will be easily repaired.

Merrilias.—On shore on the right bank of the river, in a dangerous position.

Newcastle.—On shore, at Seebpore, without material damage.

Thalatta.—On the bank at Cossipore, doubtful whether she can be got off.

Sooloo.—Has sustained only trifling damage.

King Arthur.—On shore at Cossipore.

City of Lahore.—Driven on shore opposite Baboo Ghat, lost bowsprit, fore top mast, main top mast, &c., spring. Must lighten.

Leonidc.—Salt laden, on shore, does not make water, and will probably be got off. Will probably jettison some salt.

Medusa.—On shore at the Mint, not much damaged.

Str. Reiver.—All right at her moorings.

Lady Palmerston.—On shore, and considerably damaged.

Macduff.—Driven a considerable distance up the river, but has sustained very little damage.

Tornado.—Only slightly damaged.

Iron Duke.—On shore, but will likely get off soon.

Solway, *Great Tasmania*, *Red Rose*, *Waterloo*—Very badly damaged.

War Eagle.—Held on to her moorings, and is very little injured.

Annott Lyle.—Salt-laden, will probably have to jettison part of her cargo.

Carribbean.—With a full cargo of seeds for Hull has gone ashore at Seebpore, her masts and anchors all gone, but making no water.

Sir John Lawrence.—With a full general cargo for London is ashore above Cossipore, her masts and anchors gone, and making water.

Western Empire.—In ballast, has lost her bowsprit, foremast, main-mast and mizen top-mast.

Aladdin.—Partially loaded for Bombay, has gone ashore below the Railway pier at Armenian Ghat, has lost all her anchors and some spars.

Pride of Canada.—Is on Goosery Sand, and making water, has lost spars and anchors. She is fully laden with Rice, &c., for Bombay.

French Empire.—Has been driven across to Howrah, but is in deep water amongst other ships, and has lost two anchors besides yard, spars, &c.

Lord Lyndhurst.—No casualty.

Camperdown.—With Salt, has lost her foretopmast anchors, &c., and has been damaged in the bows.

White Jaket.—Is in dock, and has sustained no damage

Queen of the Age.—Aground on the left bank of the river—ship seriously injured but cargo apparently not damaged.

Malvitta.—No tidings of, feared that she is lost.

Beaumaris Castle.—Slightly damaged.

Botanist.—Sustained considerable damage.

West.—Little injured.

Genii.—Lost bowsprit, foremast, &c., and severely chafted.

Southern Belle.—On shore in a bad position, has received much damage to the ringing, &c., &c., on one side.

Salsette.—On shore lost some spars and damaged her upper works.

Lincolnshire.—Lost bowsprit and other spars and sustained considerable damage by her stern.

Talavera.—Afloat off Bangbazar, topmasts, &c., gone, making 1 inch of water per hour.

Merrie England.—Aground, back broken.

Nimrod.—Aground at Cossipore, side stove in.

Governor-General.—Afloat, and not supposed to be seriously injured.

Robert Lees.—Afloat, at her moorings, no serious damage perceptible.

Baron Renfrew.—Condition unknown, she was proceeding down the river under steam.

Mirzapore.—Bulwarks carried away to the upper part of the fore riggings, waterway seams gone on both sides, topmast carried away, 3 top gallant masts and top gallant yards, mizen top sail yards, jib and spanker booms, 1 anchor and 30 fathoms of chain. 200 bales cotton more or less damaged. High and dry.

Bengarllyon.—Bulwarks carried away and smashed up from forecastle to mizen rigging both sides. Upper hull plate on port side smashed. Three boats gone, two anchors and 75 fathoms chain. Two Hawse pipes and cutheads. Rigging bowspirit and jimboom gone, 3 top masts and top gallant masts fore main and mizen top gone. A complete suit of sails and gear lost. High and dry.

Undine.—Not damaged.

Metis.—On shore opposite Baboo Ghat.

John Lidgett.—In the stream, sustained no damage.

Sir John Lawrence, 699 tons, in the stream, sustained considerable injury from colliding vessels.

Agra.—Driven ashore on the right bank of the river, has sustained extensive damage from other vessels having fouled her.

Glenroy.—On shore at Cossipore, damage not known.

Alumbagh.—Has not lost a spar.

Ceylon.—Lost her fore and main masts, and sustained other damage.

Knight Commander.—Sustained some trifling damage from colliding ships.

Romney.—On shore—high and dry.

Hannibal.—On shore at Seebpore, totally dismasted, but hull in good condition.

Esmeralda.—On shore at Cossipore.

Oanita.—Has her forefoot on the wreck off the *Azemia*, is in a dangerous position.

The *Calumet*.—Has sustained some injuries, but is safe in deep water.

The *Broughton Hall*.—For Bombay, has been driven ashore opposite the Engine house Howrah side, has lost nearly all her masts, and her hull is also injured.

The *Aphrodite*.—In Garden Reach moorings and the *Goldfinder*, for Bombay, in Salt Golah moorings have, we hear, escaped almost uninjured.

The Inkerman.—In dock, is all safe.

The *Chesire*.—For Bombay, was driven ashore south of Howrah terminus, otherwise unhurt. She is afloat aft, and it is hoped may be got off without much difficulty.

Paragan, *St. Philbort*, *Nouvie*, *Anne de Bretagne*, *Amiral Casey*, *C-linic Alphonse et Nelie*—Are all on shore, but we have no particulars as to the extent of damage, or whether any has been sustained.

Sir Jamsetjee Family.—Aground at Cossipore with loss of fore and main masts and mizen top, figure head and cutwater.

Punjaub S. S.—Has lost topmain mast and top gallant mast, main mast and main top sail and top gallant yards: boats all gone but one, and the ship badly strained and a hole in her side.

Madras, S. S.—Totally dismasted, all boats gone, both of these have lost their anchors and chains.

Moulmein, S. S.—Totally dismasted, and funnel gone; bulwark stove in: lost anchors and chains.

Sydney, S. S.—Starboard quarters very much damaged, large hole in her, making a little water.

Orissa, S. S.—Has got her bulwarks carried away, anchor and chains gone, rail gone.

The *Prince Royal*.—Has drifted up to Cossipore, and is jammed with other ships, not much damaged as yet.

Kingl Alexandra—Is on shore at Ga[illegible] Reach, no[illegible] much damage[illegible] is likely to[illegible]

The following s[illegible]ps, it is believed, has escaped without serious injury:—

Ally Akbar Shah, *Royal Oak*, *Alabama*, *William Fairbairn*, *Sultany*, *Str. Armenian*, *River Clyde*, *Zenobia*, *Str. India*, *Nagasaki* and *Renown*.

Tug Steamers.—*Resolute*, *Reliance*, *Bull Dog*, *Rattler* and *Electric*, uninjured.

Victoria and *Columbus*—slightly damaged.

Mary Grant.—In a bad position, but reported not to be seriously damaged.

Union—Appears badly damaged.

Bansee, *Linnet*, *Fire Queen*, and *Satellite*—Gone down.

Interloper.—Severely injured, but can probably be repaired.

Forbes.—Sunk off Seebpore, by two ships breaking from their moorings and rolling over her.

Alligator and *Pilot*.—Very severely injured.

6-30 P. M.

At the last moment we find ourselves able to add the following in Supplement to the foregoing information:—

The *Anne Royden*.—Hogged, and shows great straining on the port side.

The *Manilla*—Is afloat.

Sir John Lawrence.—699 tons, does not seem vitally injured.

Celenia—Is apparently not very severely damaged.

Sir Jamsetjee Family—Is in a very dangerous position.

Sesostris—Is on shore near Cossipore, back broken.

Tartar—Bows stove in, apparently very badly damaged.

Monmouthshire.—Stern and both sides stove in.

Asteroid.—On shore at Cossipore, blown high and dry.

Southern Cross—Is in a similar position at Nimtollah.

Wide-Awake.—Was on shore on the Howrahside, has got off, but seems badly damaged.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamers.—*Nemesis*, *Bengal* and *Nubia*, all on shore on College Sand, and two of them dismasted.

Of the Government River Steamers, several have sustained serious damage.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 7.

WE have to add the following names to the ships above mentioned as lying ashore between Cossipore and the Burning Ghat:—

Fazarabany, *Indian*, *Tel-maya*, *Aga Bakur*, *Vulcan*, Tug Steamer, *Prince of Wales*, *Bengal* and *Queen Victoria*, River Steamers, *Prince Albert*, Railway Steamer, thrown into Heeralal Seel's garden, and the *Red Rose*.

We also learn that the *Earl of Clare* is lying on a heap of stone ballast at the Borneo Co.'s works;—the *Sir William Eyre* on a ghaut above the *Earl of Clare*, on her beam ends, apparently broken-backed, a complete wreck. The fine new ship, *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, is lying on Rustomjee's Cotton Screw Ghaut at Cossipore; she is full of water and lying in her ends, and on the same Ghaut are a River Steamer and two Flats, the former broken in two.—*Englishman*, October 8.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Thursday morning the Government despatched a Steamer after the *Sir William Peel*, which left on Monday morning for Assam with a thousand troops on board. This steamer has not yet returned: Great anxiety is felt regarding the troops.

THE RIVER.

We have been requested to state, that the total loss of the barque *Lady Rawlinson* as reported in our list of shipping casualties yesterday is incorrect. She is at Jar-makers, and has sustained no very serious damage.

THE BENTINCK.

The late occupants of the *Bentinck* Hospital ship arrived in Calcutta yesterday at 2½ o'clock in the *Defiance* steam tug. On the 5th, after a stormy night, the wind blew off the deck roof and broke all the boats to pieces. The ship drifted with all three anchors; and at half past eleven A.M., the *Bentinck* was high inland, close to the Custom House. She broke her back, and now lies dry above the tide level. The gale abated towards evening, but we regret to say that immense destruction took place. The Captain gained the approbation of every one on board—day and night he was on deck at his post with a cheery word for every one. The end of his cabin was washed away, and nearly all his property destroyed. The Medical Officer, whose cabin was a deck one, has also had everything nearly lost or destroyed. Most of his valuable books and a mass of pulp, and his instruments rendered useless. The Officer commanding the Troops, and, indeed, every one on board, has been a heavy loser.

The men behaved with the greatest steadiness. The ship rolled fearfully. The sea washing on the upper deck and through the sides—and there was no less than seventeen feet of water in her when the waters began to subside.

The whole village near the Telegraph Office at Diamond Harbour was washed away. Customs Officers took refuge on board the wrecked ship on the evening of the 5th. On the evening of the 6th all hands embarked on board the *Defiance*, and owing to the exertions of the Commanding Officer, ably and zealously assisted by serjeant major Pratt and the non-commissioned officers, this was managed in the most admirable manner. No lives lost.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "ALLY."

The *Ally* in tow of the *Alligator* had three hundred coolies on board. While anchored about Middle Point on the river alongside the *Baron Renfrew* she was blown on to the beach and capsized. It is supposed that not more than a dozen persons in all were saved out of the *Ally*. From the account of a gentleman who went on board we learn that the decks of the ship were strewn with corpses. The shore also presented a fearful spectacle. It was strewn for nearly a mile with the corpses of human being, the carcases of cattle and pieces of wrecks, &c. It is evident that a large number of the corpses found along the beach drifted across the river from the side opposite to Calpee. On the Calpee side there were no less than 15 feet of water inside the level of the bund. The Steamer *Defiance* anchored at Calpee sustained no damage. The Tug Steamer *Alligator* had to slip her moorings and was run on by her Captain to Canterbury Point. She has sustained no serious damage of any kind.

SAUGOR.

The *Phœnix* foundered at this part of the river, with the loss of all hands except one man, who was picked up by the *Defiance*. The *Dartmouth* is supposed to have foundered at this part of the river, as also the *Alexandra*.

THE CITY.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

No damage whatever has been done to the trains by the violent hurricane of Wednesday, every precaution was taken, and every exertion made to prevent accidents, and we are glad to say successfully so. The violence of the storm, however, brought down the bulk of the telegraph posts between Howrah and Burdwan so that there will be no direct communication by wire between Howrah and other Stations above Burdwan. However, all is right. The Coal Traffic is stopped, and the jetties being for the time rendered unserviceable, and it will be some time before the wrecked and stranded ships lying against the coal grounds can be removed. Both the ferry steamers are disabled, one is lying high and dry between Armenian Ghat and the public Bathing Ghat above it; the other on this side of the river near Goosery, crushed. It was therefore considered necessary to close the Calcutta Station for business. The line has escaped with very little damage on the whole, and without any loss of life. The storm was left as far up the line as Sahibgung or about 220 miles, but not with sufficient strength to create alarm [illegible] or 67 miles.

FORT WILLIAM.

The work of clearing away the wreck of all the beautiful avenues in Fort William was steadily carried on all Thursday and yesterday; but from the size of the fallen trees and the extent of the destruction its accomplishment will take many days more. When completed there will not, we believe, be a vestige of a tree left in the Fort as it is the intention of the authorities to remove the deformed and unsightly trunks of the mutilated trees which though shattered and lopped of their boughs, stood through the storm. So serious is the prospect of work within the sphere of the Garrison Engineer, that the Assistant Garrison Engineer who, before the gale was ordered to Roorkee, has been ordered by Government to stand fast, and aid in the work of restoration, the extent of which may be imagined when we state that it will not be confined to Fort William alone, to extend to Dum-Dum, Barrackpore and Chinsurah. The cyclone of Wednesday will inevitably find a prominent place in Sir Charles Trevelyan's next Budget, to which it will do considerable damage, as the buildings which Government must reconstruct, and the damages which it must repair, will cause a very heavy outlay in the Public Works Department.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 8.

* The letter here referred to our erratic Post-master succeeded in delivering at our office on Saturday afternoon.—ED., B. G.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

IF this city has to pay dear for the "whistle" of superior splendour, she may, at least, rejoice in the possession of her toy. The magnificent perspectives of her streets are lengthening daily, and scores of miles of imposing and highly ornate city-architecture are being added to those already in existence; and with her bright sky, the trees, flowers, fountains, and statues that deck her thoroughfares, the crowd of elegant equipages and well-dressed strollers that fill them, the unrivalled display of her shop windows, and the unflagging vivacity of her out-door life, Paris may well declare herself to be, and she is rapidly becoming, "the metropolis of the world." The restoration of the historic monuments of old times, now freed from the modern buildings which had choked them in the re-building of the principal theatres, in a style of splendour worthy of the new Paris being called into existence with so sublime a contempt of expense, the opening of an additional score or two of the charming public gardens at whose creation the French are so particularly expert, all conspire to render Paris a wonder of brilliance and splendour.

But the activity of Paris is not merely [illegible] to the re-building of its [illegible] the chief producer of elegant articles of taste and luxury which are so highly appreciated all the world over. The populous quarters of the Faubourg St. Antoine and St. [illegible] are inhabited almost exclusively by artisans, and the same class of artistic and hard-working workpeople occupy the upper storeys of the greater part of the houses of the other quarter of the town.

A few days spent among the working population of Paris can hardly fail to raise the visitor's opinion of the polite, intelligent, hard-working men and women who compose it. The French shop-keepers, as a class, are the hardest, sharpest, most unprincipled of the genus; and the women of that class with their trickery and rudeness are especially odious. The class above is, alas! remarkable chiefly for its vanity and greed; and in the highest regions of all, the grace and glitter are too often found to cover corruption as utterly corrupt as it would seem possible for humanity to arrive at without ceasing to be human. In comparison with those two above them, the working population of Paris appears to great advantage, in point of honesty, straightforwardness, and the civility that springs from kindly feeling. This busy, frugal, and respectable portion of the Parisian public counts 290,759 men, 106,310 women, and a host of children, who attend the public schools a part of the day, and work with their parents during the other hours. The men earn, on an average, from 3 frs. to 20 frs. per day; the women from 1 fr. to 10 frs. This busy hive exports yearly to the value of 347 millions of francs, pays a yearly rental of nearly 108 millions, and produces yearly a total value of 3 billions and a half of francs. At once curious and touching is the sight of the homes of a large portion of these humble laborious producers of the contrivances for amusing the smaller children. The little home-made toys, the articles of furniture invented by the men, the gardens mapped out on leads, or at window-sills; the hosts of canaries, linnets, squirrels, parrots, dogs, cats, and gold fish kept by them, and the cost of whose food must often exercise an appreciable influence on the marketings of their owners. I remember going into the rooms of a man who, with his wife, lived entirely by their trade of repairing broken combs and other articles of tortoise shell; who were evidently extremely poor, almost all their furniture having been made by themselves, the rooms being papered by them with old newspapers, the husband's blouse, like the wife's gown, being made principally of patches, and the repast which happened to be set out, as I entered, on a little round table, consisting of the coarsest and cheapest food. But the brick floor was clean, the windows were gay with roses, nasturtiums, and flowers, and the walls of the room, as of the workroom beyond it, were literally lined with cages, full of larks, linnets, and other singing birds, and a countless collection of canaries. "We have no children!" remarked the wife, in reply to my exclamation of surprise at the sight of so many scores of cages, "and these birds are my husband's delight, and mine also. We clean the cages every day, and feed the birds when we first get up, and after we have finished working. Sometimes, on Sunday, we go out beyond the town, and gather groundsel and dandelion for them, and we save a few sous every day from our own dinner, so that the birds may have plenty. And they sing so merrily while we work, that we never grudge the cost or the trouble."

The grown-up girls who get their living by sewing, ironing, or sewing in the humbler class of shops, often go without a dinner, and buy fresh pots of flowers for their garret-windows with the money thus saved. And of the entire working population, very few, of either sex, and however small their earnings, fail to provide themselves with the trim gown and pretty cap, or the whole coat, or clean blouse, which serve for the Sunday's stroll along the Boulevards, or visit to Asnières.

One hundred and sixty-one of the aggregated streets of the Capital are shortly to be re-christened; the old names not being judged worthy of their new splendours. It is also proposed to line the magnificent avenue of the Champs Elysées with statues of all the "Great Departed," so as at once to do honour to the eminent spirits of the Past, and to justify the application so long borne by the avenue in question. As the number of these statues would be "Legion," it is suggested that, when the avenue should be filled, the rows of statues might be continued along the now avenues that branch off from its upper end.

But, splendid as Paris is, no one who can possibly get away now thinks of remaining in it during the summer. The Court spends more than half the year out of town; the Diplomatic Ministers and Financial celebrities imitate the [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

heads of Europe by journeying to other lands; but though the mass of the French still make themselves merry at the expense of the *touriste Britannique* which puts so much money into the pockets of Continental innkeepers, and have not, as yet, begun to extend their annual migrations beyond the French frontiers, they already rival John Bull in the eagerness with which, on the approach of summer, they flock to the fashionable points at the seaside. Dieppe, Trouville, Arcachon, and Biarritz, are thriving beyond the most sanguine hopes of the speculative financiers who are "developing" them so successfully; and not a bed is to be had at any of these places for love or money. So vital to all pretensions to "gentility" have summer peregrinations become of late years, that it is in contemplation to introduce, into future ante-matrimonial contracts, a special clause, securing to the bride and her possible olive-branches a stay of so many weeks, or months every year in the country, or at the sea. Meantime the providing for the cost of the stay at some fashionable watering-place has come to be the object, of as much anxious forecasting on the part of managing mamas, as the securing of so many new toilettes, jewels, or balls, for the coming winter, out of the annual income from which must be extracted the expenses of housekeeping, of educating the sons and finding "dots" for the daughters.

Under these circumstances the public has learned, with a feeling akin to a personal interest in the matter, the amounts of the "little bills" run up by the "august" visitors who have been honouring the German Spas with their presence. The enormous rise in prices of the last few years affecting all fortunes in similar proportions, we all feel a melancholy satisfaction at learning that the King of Prussia's bill, for himself, his suite of twenty gentlemen, and his numerous servants, for three weeks, at the hotel he patronized in Gastein, amounted to £2,200; and that the Emperor of Russia's bill, for about the same length of time at the hotel at which he stayed at Kissengen, amounted to £7,480. The Empress, and several of the Imperial children being with him, the suite was, of course, very much more numerous, and the arrangements more luxurious than were required by King William who, though slightly insane on the subject of the Kingly rank in general, and of the glory of the Prussian Crown in particular, is simple and comparatively inexpensive in his habits and daily life. We should like to know, moreover, what her subsequent stay at the baths of Schwalbach has cost the Empress Marie; and also—but on this point we are hardly likely to be gratified—what a month's quiet drinking of those same waters will cost her fair Majesty Eugenie, who has just gone thither, *incognita*, attended only by two of her ladies and a pair of equerries.

While Rossini has been the object of so many honours in his native land, and has been glorified most deservedly with statues addresses, municipal adoptions, gold medals, and the Grand Cross of the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, the illustrious French Surgeon, Nélaton, who went to the aid of Garibaldi, refusing all payment, and paying his own expenses, has been presented by the Italians residing in Paris with a very large gold medal, one side of which is occupied by a capital profile likeness of the General, while the other contains an appropriate inscription. The Prince of French surgeons is as eminent for his kindness as for his skill. One cold, rainy day, last winter, a most wretched, forlorn-looking dog, crawled into the carriage-entrance of his elegant hotel in the Avenue d' Antin, and was at once observed by the aristocratic porter who does duty in the adjoining lodge. The porter at once proceeded to drive away the dog, who, however, held his ground, with a sort of meek and beseeching obstinacy which only seemed to excite still farther that functionary's displeasure. Just as the porter, still scolding at the dog, was about to reinforce his objurgations by an appeal to the broomstick, Nélaton entered. "Don't hurt the poor animal!" cried the surgeon, approaching the dog, "don't you see that one of his paws is broken? We must try and mend it for him! Instead of driving him away, let the stable-boy make him a bed in one corner of the stable. We must keep him there until he is able to shift for himself." As the surgeon gave this order he stooped down to examine the injured member; and the dog, who had seemed to listen with anxious interest for his sentence—looking alternately from the master to the man—not only allowed his paw to be touched, but testified his satisfaction and gratitude by licking the surgeon's hands, wagging his tail meantime. The poor dog was speedily placed on a heap of clean straw; the broken paw was duly set and splintered, and the cure was speedily complete. The animal always showed the liveliest affection for his benefactor, but as though unwilling to abuse the generosity exercised towards him, disappeared as soon as his paw was cured. "So much for the world," mentally philosophised the great surgeon, when informed [illegible] four-footed patient [illegible] plump, had taken his departure. "I wonder if the poor cur will ever give a thought to the hand that helped him in his misery?" And then the incident passed out of his mind. But a few days ago, as M. Nélaton, in carriage, was returning from his round of engagements, he espied his old patient evidently waiting for him, outside the *porte-cochère*, and out of sight of the terrible porter, and with another dog beside him. So impatient was the dog to get at his benefactor, that he began leaping and jumping and barking at the carriage door before the Surgeon had time to alight, and his joy at receiving a caress from his hand was evidently intense. But having thus testified his gratitude he returned to the dog he had brought, soliciting to it with wistful glances the attention of his friend; and the latter, on examining the second dog, found that it had a broken leg. So the first dog had not only a perfect memory of his own accident and cure, but had brought his unlucky comrade to be cured by the same hand! *Noblesse oblige*; and in the spirit of that fine old motto, the great Surgeon could do no less than respond to the mute appeal of his quondam patient. The new dog was accordingly installed in the corner formerly occupied by his friend; and his cure, under such eminent auspices, is going on most satisfactorily. The first dog comes every day to see how his new patient is getting on. The great Surgeon seems to be much amused, and rather flattered, by the reputation he has gained in the canine world; but the porter is by no means gratified at an extension of his master's fame which threatens to bring to the house all the dogs of Paris that may have the misfortune to break any of their bones!

BOMBAY.

THE Insolvent Court business will be disposed of this day by the Acting Chief Justice.

LIEUTENANT A. COOK, of Her Majesty's 28th Foot, has passed his examination in the Hindoostanee Interpreter's Test before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The autumnal vacation of the High Court commences from this day, and will terminate on the 12th proximo.

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bombay Castle*, Captain Wadge, which leaves this port to-day for China, carries 1,019½ chests of Malwa Opium.

WE understand that Mr. R. B. Barton, Her Majesty's Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay, has written to Government, asking for an increase to his establishment.

WE understand that the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank Corporation are prepared to receive applications for a limited number of shares of the new issue to be allotted in Bombay at a premium.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch on Saturday last, after disposing of the Court business at 2-30 P. M., took up the Chamber business which was of an urgent nature. His Lordship will attend the Court to-morrow (Tuesday), to receive plaints, &c.

THE [illegible] FORGERY CASE.—The four Hindoo prisoners, who stand charged with forging documents, will in all probability be committed by Mr. Brown this day to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

WE understand that Messrs. Kennelly and Vanayeckrao Jugonnathjee, Honorary Secretaries Lord Elphinstone Testimonial, have received intimation that the statue of the late Lord Elphinstone has been shipped by the *Fenner Castle* for Bombay.

WINDING UP OF THE BOMBAY OIL COMPANY.—In the High Court on Saturday last a petition was presented by Mr. Marriott praying that the affairs of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company might be wound up under Act XIX. of 1857. The Court made the order accordingly.

WE learn that a new Bank, to be called the Imperial Bank of Bombay, is about to be opened under the direction of some influential merchants. Applications for shares will be received by Messrs. Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co. [illegible] the [illegible] instant.

WE hear that a Financial Company is to be started under very influential and respectable auspices, to be styled the Western Finance and Stock Exchange Association. Applications for shares will be received this day at the offices of Messrs. Taylor, Randall & Co., No. 17, Church street, [illegible].

A NEW Joint Stock Company, called the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited), has been projected and brought out under the auspices of the Financial Association of India and China, which has agreed to take an interest in the undertaking and to receive applications for shares on behalf of the promoters.

COLABA THEATRE.—The officers of the 28th Regiment give an amateur performance on Wednesday next, when they are announced to appear in the Burlesque of "Lord Lovel" and the farce of "Whitebait at Greenwich." The proceeds will be appropriated in aid of the "Soldiers' Theatrical Fund."

WE learn from the Mauritius papers that the bark *Meggie*, Captain Naughton, from Kurrachee to Havre, put into Port Louis on the 7th ultimo. She experienced heavy weather two days after leaving her port of embarkation and sprung her mainmast. The bark *Belaize* on the 9th ult., in lat. 29·40 S., long. 58·25 E., signalled the *Beeston Castle*, from Liverpool to Bombay, 85 days out.

THE DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.—At the adjourned inquest held on Saturday at the Town Hall, in consequence of additional evidence being tendered by the father of the murdered woman as to a confession having been heard by him, the enquiry was adjourned until Monday at 3 P. M., in order to have the man present who is alleged to have confessed the deed, as well as others in whose presence it was made.

THE Judges of the High Court decided on Saturday, in the case of *Fazelbhoy Noor Mahomed*, vs. *Lukmidass Dwarkadass*, that the sale of letters of allotment and receipts before the issue of share certificates is legal. This case had excited a great deal of interest among speculators, and the decision of the Court was looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety. A full report of the case will be found in our Law columns.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE AGAIN.—It is stated that a Khoja, who represented himself to be a Director of a local Bank, which has recently been started in Bombay, went to a Portuguese Clerk in the Postal Department on Friday last and asked him to return all the allotment papers of the Bank which were sent to the Post Office. The Portuguese Clerk, without ascertaining as to whether the Khoja was really a Director of the Bank or not, returned to him all the allotment papers, which he took and walked away home. The matter we hear is under investigation. Here is another example of the mismanagement of the Postal Department in Bombay!

WE understand that the London and Bombay Bank (Limited) have taken the extensive premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., and that they are preparing to commence operations forthwith. We also understand that this Bank have appointed Mr. Chintoba Bhasker Manager, and Mr. Crustnarao Pandoorung Deputy Manager. Both these gentlemen hold at present highly responsible appointments in the East Indian Trading and Banking Company. Although this Bank is styled the London and Bombay Bank, it is called by the natives the "Native Bank," simply, we presume, because it is the first English Bank which has been placed under the management of natives.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—A Mahomedan was on Saturday last placed before Mr. Brown at the Mazagon Police Office, on a charge of house-breaking by night, and theft of a silver box, of the value of twenty-five rupees, the property of the Nawab of Surat. This man it appeared was transported to the Straits Settlements about ten years ago on a very serious charge, by one of the Judges of Her Majesty's late Supreme Court; he came to Bombay about two months ago. A *prima facie* case was made out against the accused, who was committed by His Worship to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. It is also supposed that this man is in some way implicated in the late Duncan Road murders.

ON Saturday evening last the annual fair was held at Small Colaba. There was the usual display of toys, European and native, as well as sundry descriptions of edibles and potables of various degrees of delicacy exhibited at the well filled stalls, which when lighted up pleasingly contrasted with the wonted murkiness of the locality. Crowds of natives, of various castes, among whom the fishermen with their wives and families predominated, the Parsee community of course mustered strong and the Europeans and Eurasians were not without numerous representatives, though the majority of them were only minors. The amusements were kept up till a late hour to the no small annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants of the "village," but as it "is only once a year" the infliction was submitted to with a good grace.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

Capital One Crore Rupees, in 25,000 Shares of 400 each,

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Mancherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., of Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Dallas and Lynch.

Broker.—Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, Esq.

After this date no applications for shares will be received.

17th October 1864.

[illegible] CONCERTS.—On Saturday last a Grand Concert was given in the Town Hall by M. [illegible] which commenced with a Solo on the Pianoforte [illegible] gentleman executed in a very masterly [illegible] was followed by Thomas' pretty ballad "[illegible] by the Sea," sung by Miss Bailey [illegible]ness and spirit. After this three Solos were performed by M. Poussard and a song, "I'll follow thee," by Miss Bailey, all of which redound highly to the credit of the artistes. The first part of the performance terminated with a Solo on the violin "Grand Caprice de Concert," by M. Poussard, at the finish of which he was encored so vehemently that he was obliged to re-appear, when he played a Fantasia with much spirit and energy.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate what we stated about Miss Bailey and M. Poussard in a former issue, suffice it to say that they fully sustained their reputation as two of the most talented artistes who have visited Bombay.

We have not space to go through the whole programme and shall conclude by noticing Wallace's beautiful Ballad "Sweet Spirit, hear my prayer," sung by Miss Bailey with exquisite pathos, and the Solo on the Violin, "Scotch Fantasia," by M. Poussard, his own composition, which was rendered in such brilliant style as to call forth loud applause from the audience.

Signor Emilio Usiglio presided at the Pianoforte, and proved himself a thorough artiste by the very masterly manner in which he executed the accompaniments.

These two artistes deserve the most liberal support from all lovers of music, and we hope that on their return from Poona, where they perform on Wednesday, they will be welcomed by a numerous audience.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN Inquest was held on Saturday last at the Kalbadevie road by R. B. Barton, Esq., to enquire into the death of Tateebace.

Cassinath Dhackjee, a Clerk in the East India Trading Company, said that the deceased was his mother-in-law, and he lived in the same house with her. She is the wife of Mr. Moroba Canoba, Judge at Ahmednugger, and mother of Mr. Khunderow Morojee, Solicitor of this place. Witness last saw deceased alive and well at about 11 o'clock the night previous. She was in bed. Witness closed the door and returned to his room. On getting up between 2 and 3 o'clock witness observed the door he had closed the night before open. His suspicions being roused, he obtained a light and went in search of deceased. All the doors were open below. On running to the well he then saw air bubbles coming to the surface of the water. An alarm was given and a man amongst those who assembled dived and brought up the body of deceased. She was quite dead. She had often threatened to commit suicide. In March last she attempted to put an end to herself by strangulation. A fortnight after she tried to cut her throat. At another time she took a large quantity of sulphate of copper. She declared she was tired of her life. All her family were kind to her. She had no quarrel with any one.

Mr. Anunta Chundoba, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in Government employ, said that deceased was a patient of his. She was suffering from a distressing hysterical wakefulness for the last year and half by which her mind was quite unsettled. She had frequently threatened suicide and on several occasions actually attempted doing so. There are no marks of violence on the body. She was a healthy strong woman, and as far as her body was concerned, in perfect health. She was well looked after and her mother always slept with her, until last night which she unfortunately neglected to do, and deceased found the object so long sought. She was decidedly insane, and had been so for a year. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning in a well, whilst in a state of insanity, and that she had been suffering from suicidal mania for the last year.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*15th October.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

SEAMEN'S FROLICS.—Thomas Spens, seaman on board the steamer *Malta*, was charged with being drunk and wilfully destroying a lamp on the Esplanade. Two policemen stated that they saw the prisoner with several others going along the road by the Marine Lines, with sticks in their hands: prisoner had a long bamboo with which he struck a lamp and broke it. They attempted to take him into custody, but swinging his bamboo he ordered them to sheer off. They, having a due regard for their persons, did so, and followed the prisoner to the Apollo Bunder where they informed Constable Forbes of what occurred, who took the prisoner into custody. The prisoner denied being the person who broke the lamp, and stated that it had been done by a shipmate accidentally. This man was called as a witness, and said they were all happy. He recollected they all had sticks and flourished them a great deal, but did not recollect breaking a lamp, though he might have done it, prisoner certainly did not. He also denied having seen any policeman until the prisoner was arrested on the Bunder steps. Another of the party was called who did not recollect seeing any lamp broken, or any sepoys. He admitted that "they was rayther in the wind, but was uncommon 'appy all the way and not at all likely to quarrel either with lamps or lamp posts." His Worship said there was a doubt about the matter, and would give the prisoner the benefit of it, but was under the impression that he was the culprit, and if it had been fully proved he would have punished him severely. He advised him to proceed on board at once and keep there if he could not come on shore without getting drunk and destroying property. Jack tried to look penitent, and making a dig with his knuckles at his forelock, departed.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*15th October.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT OF A DOG CART.—Fackeera Bahajee and Sewram Junardhun were respectively brought up on remand, charged with the theft of one dog-cart, of the value of Rs. 900, the property of Mr. C. E. Binn.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken:—

George Dickinson, loading foreman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Poona, recollected loading a dog-cart at that station. He loaded it on a low sided waggon which was despatched by the goods train which left Poona at 11-30 A.M. for Bombay.

Mr. E. W. Hart, District Superintendent in the traffic department of the G. I. P. Railway, stated that in the course of his duty he had to investigate the circumstances connected with the theft of this dog-cart. The owner of the dog-cart, Mr. Binn, claimed from the Railway Company the sum of Rs. 850 as the value of the dog-cart.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday the 26th instant.

A REGULAR ROGUE.—A Mahomedan by name Hoossein Moolla Vulladee, who was about ten years ago transported to the Straits Settlements by one of the Judges of the late Supreme Court on a very heavy charge, and who arrived in Bombay about three months ago after the expiration of the sentence, was brought up on Saturday last, charged with house-breaking by night, and theft of a silver box of the value of twenty-five rupees, the property of Nawab Goolam Baba.

Noor Mahomed Mahomed Moorar, butler in the service of Nawab Goolam Baba, stated that the silver box (now produced) was the property of his master. It was in his charge, and was kept on a table in his master's dressing room on the upper floor of the house. On the morning of the 7th instant, at half-past two o'clock, while he was sleeping on the ground floor of the house, he was awoke by hearing his master call out, he went upstairs, and found that the light had been put out. Witness procured a light, and examined the rooms upstairs, and missed the silver soap box from the dressing-room table. Noor Mahomed reported the theft to the police. On the third day after the theft, Ahmed Ali Jemadar came to his master's bungalow at Byculla, and showed him the missing silver box. He saw the prisoner on Friday last at the Mazagon Police Office.

From the evidence of Ahmed Ali Jemadar it appeared that on Saturday, the 8th instant, he arrested the prisoner at Coorla. He searched him, and found in his *langootee* the silver soap box before the Court. Accused said that the box was his own and that the Superintendent of the Convicts at the place to which he had been transported knew that he had it. Acbar Ali Subedar was with the witness. He brought the prisoner to Bombay by train, and on the way, he (the accused) mentioned the Nawab's house as the place whence he had taken the box.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF A WAIST CHAIN.—Dajee Narayen, a Hindoo, aged about twenty-nine, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing one silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 42, the property of one Mahadoo Crustnajee.

It appears from the evidence of the prosecutor that on Thursday last, at 2 P.M., he laid down at the front room of his house: at the time he wore the waist chain. The prisoner came there and lay down by him. At about 4 P.M. he awoke and missed the chain from his person. He searched for the prisoner, but could not find him. On the evening of Friday last, prosecutor found the prisoner on the road. He was given into custody.

A Marwarry named Coosna proved that the waistchain was pawned with him by the prisoner for Rs. 35.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months, in the Common Jail, with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

14th and 15th October 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE JUSTICES COUCH AND WESTROPP.)

Fazalbhoy Noor Mahomed and others vs. *Lukmidass Dwarkadass.*

IMPORTANT DECREE.

THIS case was first set down for hearing on the 8th instant before Mr. Justice Westropp, but in consequence of its importance was deferred until this time, so that it might be taken before two Judges.

Mr. Anstey, with Mr. White, instructed by Mr. Leggett, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bayley, with Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Camroodin Tyebjee, for the defendant.

Mr. Anstey stated the cause of action which was to enable the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,280-2-4, being the difference between the price of 20 shares of the Financial Association of India and China which the defendant had agreed to purchase of plaintiffs and the amount subsequently realized by the sale of the same by auction in the share bazaar. The circumstances of the case were, that on the 30th June last the defendant agreed to purchase of the plaintiffs' broker, Eduljee Manockjee, the twenty shares abovementioned at a premium of Rs. 92 per cent. and that he promised to complete the purchase in a few days after that time, which, however, he failed to do. After the time in question the value of these shares fell in the market, and after due notice had been given to the defendant the plaintiffs sold the shares by auction in the bazaar on the 13th July, at which time their market value had very considerably deteriorated. Mr. Anstey said that he believed that objection would be taken by the other side, that the shares in question were not negociable, as no share certificates of the Association were in existence. The learned gentleman observed that if that objection prevailed with the Court there would be an end of all business transactions in the way of shares, except where share certificates were in existence.

The Court observed, that the objection was that there were no share certificates issued in connection with the Financial Association.

Mr. Anstey said [illegible] allotment issued were the same as Rail[illegible] and [illegible] scrip, and were daily negociated in England.

Mr. Bayley remarked that the [illegible] thing that was purported to have been sold was [illegible]thless piece of paper.

Mr. Justice Couch.—A piece of paper might be accepted as a consideration.

Mr. Anstey said that there were no tangible certificates extant in mining certificates in England, yet they were held to be legally negociable.

Mr. Bayley submitted that the contract as set forth in the plaint was for the sale of twenty shares in the Financial Association of India and China to be transferred and delivered within a reasonable time. He, for the defendant, stated that the plaintiffs were not in a position to do so at the time of the alleged contract, inasmuch as they were at the time in possession of only a letter of allotment, and that no names had been entered in the articles of agreement and there were no share certificates issued.

Mr. Justice Couch.—You deny the contract?

Mr. Bayley.—Yes; we deny that any contract exists.

Mr. Justice Couch.—Then we had better see what the plaint is, and proceed with the evidence.

Eduljee Manockjee was then called by Mr. White and examined. He said he was a share broker, and that on the 30th June last he sold twenty shares in the Financial Association of India and China to the defendant on behalf of the plaintiffs. What he sold was a letter of allotment and receipt showing that the 1st Call had been paid. The plaintiffs were not the original allottees but had purchased them in the market. He had the documents in his hand at the time when the defendant agreed to purchase them, and he told the defendant he had got, and also produced them to him. After the bargain was made defendant said he would complete the purchase on the following day. Several persons were present when the defendant entered into the contract. Amongst others Ramtoola Noor Mahomed, Hormusjee Dorabjee and Hassan Ebram. Witness did not see the defendant on the following day. He tried to see him but he was not to be found either at his house or in the bazaar. He met him, however, accidentally a few days afterwards, when he asked him to come to the plaintiffs and get him (witness) out of this scrape. At that time defendant did not deny having purchased the shares. The day after the contract was entered into the rate of premium fell Rs. 10 and the market value gradually declined, and at the auction sale the market rate was Rs 51 or 52 premium only. These kinds of allotment papers were usually sold, both in connection with the Financial Associations and new Banks. Witness had sold them to defendant before and also to other parties and they had always completed the purchase by taking delivery from him on the one hand and by payment by them on the other. Where no time is mentioned it was usual to complete the purchase immediately or on the following day. When he saw the defendant and his partner a day or so before the resale, he informed him that the shares were to be resold by auction. Defendant said "Let them be sold, what have I to do with them?" Since then the defendant wanted to compromise the matter by payment of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Bayley cross-examined this witness at considerable length. He stated that he had only commenced business as a share broker on the 5th of May last and was a friend of the plaintiffs. The book produced was the one in which he had entered all his business transactions. Rough memorandums were first taken by him in pencil in Goozerathee and then entered in this book. [The entries were read by the interpreter and tallied with those entered in English in the other book.] The defendant wanted witness to deny having sold the shares in question to him. He did not know whether defendant purchased the shares on his own account or as a broker. He believed that no share certificates had been issued by the Financial Association. The first Call of Rs. 100 out of Rs. 400 had been paid up, and it was a condition that defendant should pay that Call. The deed of settlement had not been executed, only the original allottee would do that. All he had agreed to sell to the defendant was the receipt scrip and the allotment letter. Plaintiffs could not have transferred had the bargain been completed. All he could have done was to give over the allotment paper and the receipt of payment for the first Call.

Re-examined by Mr. White.—There were other parties who agreed to purchase shares at the same time but who did not complete the purchase, but they did so before the auction sale came off.

Ramtoola Noor Mahomed, one of the plaintiffs, stated that he was present when the transaction between the last witness and the defendant took place. The shares belonged to their firm. Some shares (an allotment paper and receipt) entrusted to Eduljee by them were sold on that day at 92½ premium. Witness saw the defendant once before the auction sale and had a conversation with, and asked him to take delivery of and pay for the twenty shares, and told him in the event of his not doing so that they would be sold on his account. Defendant said, "wait for one or two days." Plaintiff's solicitor was then instructed to send a notice calling upon him to pay the money and receive the allotment paper, and warning him, in the event of his not doing so, that the shares would be sold at his risk. Defendant then denied having entered into the contract. The shares were thereupon advertized for sale. [The notice apprising the defendant that the sales were advertized was here put in.]

The Court observed that the plaintiffs might be entitled to the market price, but it was a question whether they had obtained the best price by disposing of them by public auction.

On being cross-examined witness admitted that he was desirous of selling the shares on the day in question but was not particularly anxious to do so. These twenty shares were not the only Financials they sold that day. 100 were disposed of the same day, fifty at 91 and fifty at 91½ premium. These shares had been purchased by the firm as a speculation. He was not near enough at the time to hear Eduljee complete the bargain with the defendant, but he brought him up to witness when he said, that he had bought the shares at 92 premium, and upon being asked when he would pay the money, he replied, that it was then half-past five o'clock and he would pay on the next day. In the ordinary way of business the defendant would have the whole of the day to pay the money. The market price on the following day was two or four per cent. lower, to the best of his belief.

Hormasjee Dorabjee, an assistant to Eduljee Manockjee, corroborated the statement of that witness on all the material points relative to the transaction.

Cullianjee Soolall proved having sold the shares in question at the bazaar on the 13th July, at the rate of 62 per cent. premium. There were a good many bidders and they were sold at the best price that could be obtained. He knew nothing about shares himself.

Mr. Bayley in cross-examination put some questions to the witness with a view of eliciting whether it would not depreciate the value of the shares by putting them up for sale by public auction.

Witness replied that he did not know.

Mr. Justice Westropp here remarked that it was quite clear the witness had put them up and then knocked them down.

Mr. White re-examined the witness, who stated that he had on several occasions sold allotment papers for different persons, and on the money being paid he handed over the letters of allotment, as he had done in this case.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Bayley in opening the defendant's case observed, that the contract was for the sale of that which the law did not recognise, but for which an enactment had been framed to regulate the manner in which the transfer of shares should be made negotiable. He submitted that the plaintiffs had not made out any claim at all, and cited Act XIV. of 1857 in support of his argument. He denied that his learned friend had a right to receive any damages in respect to the sale of the letters of allotment and receipts, which he contended was illegal and of which he submitted that the Court could not take cognizance of. The original allottee was the person who was bound by the Company and no one but him could make the transfer, as he was the only legal owner, even admitting that the sale had been made. There had been no certificate of shares, and in point of fact no shares had been issued, in fact, so to speak, there were no shares in existence—that was no legal existence. Supposing that all the preliminaries had been gone through, he contended that there had been nothing sold but a simple piece of paper, nothing done which would have enabled the defendant to get his name placed on the register, for before a transfer would be made the legal owner must give his assent. The plaintiffs were not even the original allottees and no share certificates had been granted to them. The register of the shareholders was the only proof of the existence of the Company. The mere transfer of the allotment paper did not, he contended, give them a right to sue on that document. It was nothing more than the sale of a piece of paper which might have passed through the hands of half a dozen others. There was no reason why the plaintiff should be enabled to recover that which in reality had no legal existence at all. The learned gentleman then cited a case in which it was held that the original allottee could not compel a purchaser to come forward and take possession of shares which he had agreed to purchase.

Mr. Justice Couch thought that the original allottee could not throw his liability on to another, not that he could not sell.

Mr. Bayley contended that scrip certificates in England were different things altogether to allotment papers.

Mr. Justice Couch thought it was much the same.

Mr. Bayley referred to Trings on Joint Stock Companies, and contended that the mere possession of the allotment paper gave no right to sue, and that it only gave the right, at some future time, to be put on the register, if the Company chose. The value was only imaginary.

Mr. Justice Couch was of opinion that the defendant might think that he had an imaginary value in the scrip at the time, if he said that he would give 92 premium for it. And if so, why should he not be kept to his bargain?

Mr. Bayley said it was a sale of nothing. It was the sale of that which the Court could take no cognizance of. The learned gentleman here cited the case of the Irish Peat Company *vs.* Philips in the Court of Queen's Bench, vol. 4 N. S Law Times. He contended that the sale of that which did not in reality exist was a mere incognate right and depended upon whether the Company chose to give the shares or not. Supposing that the original shares had been allotted, no actual shares could exist until they had been registered and numbered, and they could not be sold until that time; therefore they could not recover as the Court did not know what the association was composed of, the other side not having put in all the necessary documents.

Mr. Justice Westropp observed that the Act only said that no Company should carry on business until they were registered, not that it should not be formed.

Mr. Bayley then submitted that the plaintiffs had made out a case to entitle them to damages, and urged that if the Court did give a decree for the plaintiffs the difference was not so much as he had sued for, and that it should be on a reduced scale.

The defendant was then placed in the box. To Mr. Bayley, when he denied having bought the shares of Eduljee on the day in question, he however admitted that he offered to buy Financials at 90 which Eduljee agreed to sell at that figure for ready money, but, as he had not any money with him, the bargain was not completed. He denied having gone up to Ramtoola's gharry on that occasion and told him that he had agreed to purchase of Eduljee, or that he had promised to complete the purchase on a subsequent day. He believed that the shares on the day following the alleged transaction were at 85, 86 and 87 premium. He admitted that he was aware that letters of allotment were frequently sold in the bazaar. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when he had the conversation with Eduljee.

Another witness Bacherdass Arjoonlall was called who stated that he was present with the defendant on the day in question, but denied that he had entered into any contract for the purchase of shares. He declared that the conversation took place after 12 o'clock or it might be 2 or half-past, but that he was sure that it was not 4 o'clock as alleged.

The defendant's case being closed, Mr. White replied and submitted that the plaintiffs had made out a case such as would entitle them to a decree.

The Court was of opinion that there had been a contract entered into by the defendant to purchase the shares. They were both of opinion that letters of allotment were continually sold in the bazaar as shares. The question had been decided in England, where it was held that the sale of letters of allotment and receipt before the issue of shares were legal. Their Lordships referred to several cases analagous to the present one which had been decided in England, where such stock was frequently sold. The decree, therefore, would be for the plantiffs, for the difference between the market rate ruling on the day on which the contract was entered into and the amount realized at the auction sale, Rs. 3,261 and costs with interest at 6 per cent. up to the day of payment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ENQUIRY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. R. H. Webb Smith, Chief Clerk Military Pay Office, Secretary to the Grant Buildings, Colaba, and Mechanics' Buildings, Byculla, has stated to me that he has the special sanction of Government to hold the two latter appointments. If the statement above is correct, why the remark in the *Times of India* that there has been an enquiry in the Military Finance Office regarding the clerks in that office holding other than Government appointments?—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, 15th October. T. TURNER.

FINANCIAL SHARES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can you tell me how the premium on the new shares of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) is or ought to be calculated? whether they are to be "tacked on" to the old ones or issued separately? And, in the event of a shareholder wishing to sell out now or as soon as the new shares are issued, would the premium on the said new ones be the same as that of the old ones (*i. e.* the market rate on each share of Rs 400)? I have heard so many different versions of what the Directors are "going to do" that I am at a loss WHAT TO DO!

PEACE IN AMERICA AND ITS THREATENED EFFECTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It has become the fashion of late with some persons to suppose that the sudden influx of wealth poured into Bombay by the American war will be in due proportion counteracted by an equally large, or a very large, efflux as soon as the American hostilities terminate. The question is well worth attention. True as it unquestionably is that we owe this our excessive prosperity to the American war, can we with reason think that this prosperity will be, as the war ceases, no more than a bright vision that has gleamed across our eyes? What has the war done to, the internal spirit of our trade? I allow that it has imparted a great stimulus: but could not and would not our commerce have expanded even had there been no war? War has encouraged cotton cultivation and cotton-trade, but the exports of wool, seeds, and other produce which more or less have had nothing whatever to do with the war have increased very considerably within the last three years. To maintain, therefore, the high level of our commerce, the natural advantages themselves which Bombay enjoys are quite a sufficient safeguard; and if we keep a jealous watch over the opportunity Providence has granted us, if our cotton-cultivation is properly looked to, if English and native enterprize and industry are directed less to shares and more to wholesome plantations of cotton &c., if adulteration is made to be carefully and most studiously avoided by Government under heavy penalties, and if really good cotton is exported, English manufacturers will see the utter folly of depending solely on America for their supply of cotton, and prefer Bombay, of all places in the world, as a fair competitor to America in the field. I can hardly think that Bombay would not have become even without the war within a dozen years what she has become with the war within three years. Opportunities like the one already granted us are not every day occurrences. God Almighty in his wisdom has favoured us with our opportunity, and it has brought very speedy and great prosperity to us, and we must at the same time, therefore, keep ourselves most keenly alive to the moral responsibilities it has entailed upon us. It is the duty, therefore, of every merchant, and especially of the Chamber of Commerce; it is the duty of the local Government not to misuse this opportunity, this God's gift, but to at once adopt such precautionary measures as may enable Bombay to stand a fair, and perhaps even a dangerous, rival to America in the cotton-trade. If, then, we use our advantages thoughtfully, Bombay must soon become not only the capital of the British dominions in the East, but one of the wealthiest, most commercial and most important cities in the world; and all the loud talk about our relapse and collapse will eventually turn out as mere talk at the best. The first panic only may have some effect upon us; cotton may go down; but if we ourselves keep ourselves on the alert, our future predominance and greatness is almost an accomplished fact. Suppose even that peace ensues this day, how can it affect our market save by a temporary panic? It is certain that, if peace does take place, demand for cotton goods will almost reach a frantic height in America. Such a demand is in itself sufficient to raise the price of cotton, and if we can send good cotton, English manufacturers must prefer to rely more upon us who belong to British rule rather than on the Americans.

One cannot but smile also at the puny efforts of clever speculators to make the share market almost entirely dependent, as it were, upon the American war. As soon as favorable news from England comes to hand, shares are made to rise and *vice versa*. Now what the American war can have to do with shares is almost beyond imagination. The war has given an impetus to this market, as well in a certain degree it is also true that shares never went up to such premiums as they have; but is it not equally true that the revolution in the Share Market may be more justly attributed to a combination of circumstances more powerful than the American war? If shares never went up so high formerly, there is no reason why, under the transformation Bombay has already undergone, they should fall if peace takes place. Even if no war had taken place, still our increased and increasing commercial requirements must have, at no remote period, given to our Share Market the form and significance it has already assumed. The effects of circumstances have simply anticipated the effects of time, and what must have happened some time hence has simply happened somewhat earlier. Let, therefore, the war close; let us pray that it closes soon, for peace will save the lives of hundreds-of-thousands of our fellow men; and still if we do not let ourselves be blinded by a sort of preposterous confidence the attribute of the fallen angels, if we do not let ourselves be charmed and lulled by our prosperity, if we never let any chance of improvement go by, even peace will bring us more of good things than this uncertain protraction of war possibly can, and throw dust in the eyes of our enemies.

Bombay, 14th October. J. M. K.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.—Thursday, the 3rd November, will be the first day of the Baroda Races, instead of, as erroneously printed, Tuesday, the 2nd idem.

J. GRAHAM EDWARDES, R.A.,
Hon. Secy. Baroda Races.

Baroda, 12th October 1864.

POONA.

ON Tuesday, the 4th October, His Excellency the Governor visited Decksal, for the purpose of laying the Foundation-Stone of a Dhurumsulla, to be built there to the memory of the late Mr. Goldsmid. The following gentlemen accompanied His Excellency:—

Sir William Mansfield; the Honorable W. Frere; the Honorable J. D. Inverarity; the Honorable H. L. Anderson; the Honorable B H. Ellis; General Heath; Mr. Morgan; Mr. Walter; Colonel Phayre; Colonel Rivers; Colonel M. Kennedy: Colonel Stock; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Colonel Bell; Captain Waddington; Captain Laughton; Captain Sellon; Mr. Ovans; Mr. Venayak Wassoodeo; Major Cousmaker Anderson; Major Clerk; Dr. Stedman; Captain Leach; Captain Wahab; Major Francis; Mr. H. Birdwood; Captain Christie; Mr. Roberts; and Mr. Abraham David.

On arriving at the Decksal station, the party proceeded to the tents, which had been pitched for them, where His Excellency held two durbars—one to receive Rajah Ruttonsing Jadhowra, of Malligaum, and another at which the Wuttundars of the Indapoor Talooka attended.

Upwards of a hundred, hereditary, officers were present, at the latter durbar. At half-past four o'clock, His Excellency the Governor returned the visit of the Jahageedar of Malligaun, and at five proceeded to the spot where the foundation-stone, of the Dhurumsalla, was to be laid. The reasons for choosing Decksal, as the place at which to raise a monument to Mr. Goldsmid's memory, and for adopting a Dhurumsalla as the most fit building for that purpose, were alluded to in a speech made by His Excellency, on the occasion, which was to the following effect:—

"Sir Bartle Frere described the cause of their assembling there that day. After Mr. Goldsmid's death a subscription was raised to erect a suitable monument to his memory. Much difference of opinion prevailed among the subscribers as to the best form and place for the monument. It was only last year decided that it should be a Dhurumsalla, or Caravansarai, for native travellers at Decksal station, close to the spot where, nearly thirty years ago, the Deccan Survey and Assessment system was commenced, in originating and maturing the plans, for which, Mr. Goldsmid had so great a share. It might be asked, by those who did not know him, why so many people should be invited together to do honour to the memory of a servant of Government, who however eminent his services, had been many years at rest, and who now sleeps, far from this country, in the English cemetery in old Cairo. There are many here present who could answer this question. No man in the service had more, or warmer, personal, friends: no one who had ever known, could ever forget or think without affectionate regret on his ardent, energetic temperament, his warm affection for all that was good and disinterested, his hatred of all that was mean and selfish, his playful fancy, his inexhaustible wit. But he had other claims to be long remembered. He was one of those who are gifted by nature with the rare power of impressing something of their own character upon all with whom they come in contact, and it is no exaggeration to say, that he gave a bias and a color to the whole character of the civil administration of this part of India, during the last quarter of a century; for there are few Government servants who have borne a prominent part in the Civil Administration of Western India of late years, who however much they might have differed from him in opinion, do not trace to Mr. Goldsmid's influence a part of that devotion to public duty, and postponement of all private interests, to those of Government, which is the secret of all real and permanent success in administration, and for which he was so remarkable. But it was not only over his own countrymen, and over his associates in the service of Government, that his influence extended. There are two facts which must often strike any one who attentively considered our position in this country. The one is the ease with which any earnest, energetic Englishman, who sympathizes with the natives of this country, obtains an absolute personal influence over them whilst he is among them, without any feudal or religious tie of race or creed, but by mere force of character, and sympathy in this respect I have seldom seen any one surpass Mr. Goldsmid. Not even Sir J. Outram, or General John Jacob, had a more absolute control, while he lived, over the wills and affections of the natives around him, than Mr. Goldsmid had. The other peculiarity is one less flattering to our national pride. All who have devoted their lives to the public service in this country, must have felt that however easy it is for us, as conquerors, to write our own names, in our own annals of war or politics, it is not easy to write them in the hearts and memories of the people. How few do any of us know whose names will be remembered by the people for one short generation after they have themselves passed away? But it cannot be so with Mr. Goldsmid. This spot has been chosen for his monument, because it was near this place that the Deccan Survey and Assessment was commenced. It has proved a great blessing to the people, not only of this, but of several neighbouring provinces, and the name of Mr. Goldsmid will live in connection with that great work, in the grateful recollection of the simple cultivators of these districts, long after the most costly monument, we could erect to his memory, would have perished. The poor and the helpless had ever his warm sympathy, and there were few things in which he took a greater personal interest than in providing such shelter as this building will afford to the way-worn native traveller. Let us trust that hereafter some of those who find shelter in this place will remember with gratitude the name and services of him in whose memory we found it."

The purport of the speech was explained to the natives, present, by Mr. Venayak Wassoodew. His Excellency then added that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who was a great friend of the late Mr. Goldsmid, had signified his wish to bear the expense of certain additions to be made to the Dhurumsalla. After the stone was duly laid, the Wuttundars and villagers present accompanied His Excellency to the Railway Station, whence the party returned, by special train, to Poona.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

(*From the Times Review of Todleben's "Défense de Sébastopol."*)

THE night was still dark when our troops quitted their bivouacs. The English, without the least suspicion of the danger to which they were about to be exposed, were sleeping peaceably in their camps. Their outposts soaked in rain shivered at the cold blast of an icy wind, and half stupid with fatigue and inanition did not lend much attention to what passed in our camp. Some sentinels, indeed, had heard in the distance a dull sound and a creaking of wheels but they had not attached any importance to it, persuaded that the noise came from some Tatar arabas. At 4 o'clock A.M. they heard the sound of a church bell, which roused the attention of the enemy, but did not attract it long. The 5th of November fell on a Sunday, and the English outposts took the ringing of the bells to be the call to morning prayers. In accordance with the disposition which had been made, the detachment of Lieutenant-General Soimonow assembled near Bastion No. 2, and began its march at 5 o'clock in the direction of Careening Ravine, descended it, and began to mount up the right bank of the ravine, following the rude ascent of the 'Sappers-road,' which the rains had injured. To repair it as much as possible and facilitate the passage of the artillery, sappers were sent on at the head of the column. At 6 o'clock Soimonow had already gained the plateau, where he began to form in order of battle. Having done so General Soimonow began to advance parallel with Careening Ravine. A thick fog and the gray colour of our soldiers' greatcoats concealed their line from the view of the enemy's outposts, and permitted them to advance without being remarked almost up to them. A picket of the Light Division of General Brown was almost immediately surrounded and taken. Then commenced a musketry fire, which was the signal of a general *alerte* in the enemy's camp. At the dawn of day General Codrington had left camp to visit his outposts. After having made his rounds, he was preparing to return when he heard suddenly some musket shots in the direction of the heights of the ravine, and immediately afterwards some sentries ran in with the news of the Russian attack. Codrington returned immediately to camp and communicated the intelligence to General Brown, who put his division under arms, and directed it towards the upper part of Careening Ravine. Scarcely had the first volleys through the camp ere the alarm spread through the 2d Division. General Pennefather, who commanded it in the absence of Sir de Lacy Evans, caused by illness, immediately advanced his troops on the position, placing them with 12 guns on the ground between the Sandbag battery and the ravine Nickrioukow. Adams's Brigade occupied the right and Pennefather's Brigade the left. Almost at the same time the troops of the Light Division reached the upper part of the ravine. Codrington's Brigade with six guns occupied the western ridge of the ravine, and rested its left on the right Lancaster battery, while Buller's Brigade with six guns, having turned the end of the ravine, placed itself in the rear of Pennefather's Brigade. Without loss of time the brigade of Guards, the 4th Division, and the brigade John Campbell were also led to the scene of action. The Brigades Airey and Torrens and the Rifles remained in the trenches. The troops of the right column under Soimonow, supported by their batteries, attacked Sir De Lacy Evans's division briskly, and drove back the English skirmishers. The assault was conducted under great difficulty, as much owing to the peculiar nature of the ground as to the losses which our troops suffered from the excellent arms of the English. But neither the difficulty of ground nor the fire of the enemy could stop the battalions of the 10th Division. The battalions of Tomsk and Kolivansk, supported by the 2d and 4th battalions of the Ekaterinebourg Regiment, attacked Pennefather's Brigade. Two battalions of Tomsk and two of Kolivansk overthrew the English, seized the little entrenchment No. 2, before the camp of the 2d Division, spiked the guns in it, and broke the carriages. At the same time the regiments of Taroutino and Borodino, which formed part of the left column of General Pavlow, also began a fusillade with the enemy. At 2,30 a.m. the left column quitted its position, as had been ordered, marched towards the Valley of Inkerman, and reached the bridge at 5 a.m. There he was obliged to wait till the repairs were made, and could not pass till 7 o'clock, when it was already broad day. After the passage the troops were divided into two bodies. The battalions of the 11th Division and all the artillery turned to the right and followed the 'Sapper's-road,' while the 17th Division began to climb the hill side—the regiment of Borodino to the left, along the ravine Valovia, and that of Taroutino to the right, along the old Post-road to Bakhtchisarai. The Regiment of Borodino and two battalions of Taroutino having gained the plateau without much difficulty hastened to join the troops of Soimonow, which were at the very height of their attack against Pennefather's Brigade. The two other battalions of the Taroutino Regiment were, however, received with a very close and accurate fire of rifles by the skirmishers of Adams's Brigade. Without caring either for the fire or the steepness of the hill the battalions of Taroutino, holding on by rocks and bushes, in a quarter of an hour climbed the right bank of the Quarries Ravine, although it was very slippery owing to the rain. At the top of the plateau they formed in columns of companies, and, supported by the artillery fire of Soimonow's column, attacked the right of Adams's Brigade, while the two other battalions of the same regiment and the Regiment of Borodino hastened to join them. The violent shock given to Adams's Brigade by the light infantry of the 17th Division caused it to recoil. Immediately two battalions of Taroutino went at Battery No. 1. The English let them approach within a short distance and received them with a salvo of artillery. But the terrible losses this tremendous fire occasioned did not succeed in driving them back. Closing their ranks they pushed at the battery and carried it, but Adams at once advanced and beat back our Chasseurs. It was then that the Regiments of Borodino and Taroutino having reformed their ranks a little threw themselves again on the remains of Adam's Brigade, already exhausted by the fight, and hurled them back principally on their right wing which was concentrated near Battery No. 1. Our troops were already to continue the attack when they were suddenly arrested by the fresh troops of Bentink's Brigade, which had succeeded in arriving with six guns on the field of battle. Mean while the fortune of the fight had also decided the fate of the battalion of 10th Division, which gave to Buller's Brigade and Pennefather's Brigade the possibility of joining with the Brigade of Adams to crush the regiment of Borodino. We have already said that the regiments of Borodino and of Taroutino commenced the action when the regiments of the 10th Division having overthrown Pennefather's Brigade had taken the fortified work situate in front of the 2d Division's camp. Driving the brigades of Pennefather and Buller before them, the Chasseurs of the 10th Division had penetrated as far as the very camp of De Lacy Evans. At the same moment the first and second battalions of Ekaterinebourg crossed the upper part of the ravine and threw themselves upon Codrington's Brigade. Their energetic attack was crowned with complete success. With the rapidity of of lighting our troops dashed at a field battery of six guns; four fell into their hands, and were immediately spiked the other two succeeded in getting off. But after this valiant expolit the Regiment Ekaterinebourg, always advancing, were in their turn overwhelmed in the ravine by the English. They abandoned their trophies, suffered terrible losses, and to avoid still greater were obliged to retire to the bottom of the ravine. Almost at the same time the battalions of Chasseurs of the 10th Division were arrested in their progressive movement. The troops of Pennefather repulsed from their position and briskly pressed by the impetuosity of our soldiers, only retired very slowly, defending the ground step by step, and directing against us a fire excessively murderous and of extraordinary precision. The English riflemen caused us terrible loss; in a short time the greater part of the senior officers were put *hors de combat*. Among them was the brave Soimonow himself. The gallant general who, paying for it by his life inflamed the troops by his own example, and who was sure to be seen wherever his presence was necessary or the combat offered the greatest danger, was struck dead. The loss of this courageous and worthy chief brought about disastrous consequences, and had a fatal influence on the ulterior progress of the battle. Seeing themselves deprived of the greater part of their senior and other officers, overcome by the terrible losses which had decimated their ranks, the battalions of the 10th Division halted. Profiting by this moment of indecision, the English redoubled their efforts. Their fire, of extreme precision, augmented in vigour and intensity in proportion as our losses became more sensible. The powerful fire of 22 guns did not suffice to equalize the chances of the fight, and the light batteries of the 10th Division which followed the column were still too far from the field to support the efforts of our soldiers. The Chasseurs of the 10th Division began to fall back, and to save themselves from the fire of the English they descended into the ravine. This retreat was covered by the combined division of Jabokritsky, who advanced 16 light guns and the Regiments of Boutirsk and Ouglitch, to cover the movement. The Regiments of Vladimir and of Souzdal remained in reserve in rear of the right wing. Thirty-eight guns placed on the heights arrested the enemy, and permitted the disorganized battalions of the 10th Division to get out of the fire of the English. Then the battalion, exchanging fire with the English, began to reform. Thus, while the Regiments of Borodino and Taroutino fought obstinately with Adams's and Bentinck's brigades and when their heroic efforts to overcome the energy and tenacity of the English were already on the point of being crowned with success, the brigades of Pennefather and Buller had been occupied in a hot engagement with the regiments of the 10th Division. The Chasseurs of the 17th Division, already disorganized by a series of reiterated attacks by the fire of the English artillery and rifles, were overthrown in their turn, and retired towards the Quarries Ravine to reorganize with the firm intention of renewing the fight. . . . [The idea was abandoned, and the regiments did not again appear in the field.] After recovering the rude blows which the Russians had given them, the English troops advanced again. Codrington's Brigade remained as before on the left ridge of the Careening Ravine, Buller's brigade occupying an advanced position formed the left, and the brigades of Pennefather and Adams, which had suffered greatly, were placed in the centre; on the upper part of the ravine the Guards were posted, with the Coldstreams in the Battery No. 1. (sandbag). Thirty 9-pounders on the crest of the heights which formed the English front opened the fire against our artillery; 38 of our guns on Cossack-hill replied to them. The hand to hand engagement had ceased, to give place to a lively cannonade. Our artillery, separated from that of the English by two ravines, could not having regard to the ground, answer the English batteries otherwise than by a direct fire by shot and shell at the distance of from 400 to 500 sagenes. Notwithstanding the range, which was particularly great for light artillery, our guns caused considerable damage to the English artillery. But these injuries very imperfectly compensated the enormous losses which the enemy's riflemen inflicted on the Russian artillery. A perfect cloud of riflemen hid in thick brushwood opened a very violent and very accurate fire against our artillery at the distance of 800 paces. Some of our guns from time to time rained grape upon them, but the discharge only checked the fire of the enemy's riflemen for a moment, for, after their momentary fright, they only commenced to decimate our ranks more energetically. At the same time the English artillery hurled shrapnel on our artillery and infantry, but it was more the fire of rifled small arms than that of the artillery of the enemy which reached our artillerymen, of whom the greater part were killed or wounded. Many foreign works attribute a great numerical superiority to us, but it was far from being what they supposed. At the beginning of the battle the English had engaged the division De Lacy Evans of which the effective force is stated by the English themselves to be 4,389; the Division Brown, 4,385; brigade of Guards, 2,811; total, 11,585. On our side we had against the five brigades the Ekaterinebourg Regiment, 3,298; Tomsk, 3,124; Kolivansk, 2,875; Taroutino, 3,335; Borodino, 2,509. If we take into consideration the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy which presented extreme difficulties for the attack, and very great advantages for the defence, and observe that the English position was defended by field works, and that the armament of our adversaries was incomparably better than our own, we shall be convinced that the numerical superiority of our troops could not play a very important part in the engagement. It was not yet 8 o'clock in the morning, and already the head of our columns had retired. Thus, of all the battalions which were to have attacked the English position 20 had already quitted the field. Notwithstanding the ardour of the troops of the 10th and 17th Divisions, the impetuosity of their brilliant attacks, and their heroic bravery, the enterprise was already *une affaire perdue*. Our soldiers, repulsed after suffering frightful loss, were harassed with fatigue.

[Todleben then goes back to describe how Lord Raglan and his staff arrived on the field at 7 o'clock a.m., when the battle was at its height; and how his Lordship sent for Cathcart and England to come as fast as possible to the aid of the exhausted English just as Dannenberg was bringing up his fresh troops. Bosquet in person, hastening to the English camp, had met Brown and Cathcart, and proposed to co-operate with his corps, but the English Generals, who did not appreciate the magnitude of the danger, declined the offer, and begged him only to secure the rear near the redoubt Canrobert. Bosquet, who was satisfied that the movements of Prince Gortschakoff's corps in the valley below him indicated a false attack, waited till the moment when the English right would send to demand the co-operation of the French. The combat raged fiercely. Dannenberg had two horses killed under him. Projectiles of all kinds reached even to the Ravine of St. George, where were the Grand Dukes Nicolas and Michael at the side of Prince Menschikoff.]

A little after 8 o'clock the battalion of the 11th Division, with the greatest difficulty, reached the plateau of Careening Ravine, passing through the Ravine St. George. The march of the detachment of General Pavlow had been greatly hampered by the nature of the ground. The artillery were obliged to put an extraordinary number of horses to the guns to ascend the hill, and the transport of the [illegible] of position was still most difficult. The infantry of Pavlow's column had scarcely reached the plateau when Dannenberg ordered his battalions to attack the right wing of the English army. . . . To reinforce our artillery and insure the success of the attack, 32 guns of position were ordered to advance on our left. The Okhotsk Regiment, braving the fatigues of its march, crossed a fold of the ground near the upper part of Careening Ravine, and forcing its passage through the thick brush-wood, dashed upon the enemy. At first, the skirmishers were repulsed by the English, but, supported by the sappers of the 4th Battalion, soon overthrew the English tirailleurs, and made way for the battalions at the head of their column. These then attacked with impetuosity the sandbag battery, which was occupied by the worthy rivals of the Regiment of Okhotsk, the intrepid Coldstreams. In spite of the concentrated fire of the Russian artillery and of the left wing of our army, the Coldstreams received the attack with firm foot. A bloody and obstinate combat ensued around the battery. Although still unfinished, the Coldstreams defended it nevertheless with as much tenacity as courage. The soldiers of Okhotsk scaled the parapets again and again, and even reached the interior of the work, but they were repulsed every time, and could not establish themselves solidly. The combat at this point soon assumed the character of a hand to hand engagement. In the midst of the sanguinary *melee* these intrepid soldiers carried on one against the other a terrible, merciless struggle. Whatever came to hand, whatever could injure an enemy, seemed fit for the combat. The soldiers exchanged shots with muzzles touching, struck each other with the butts, fought bayonet to bayonet, and even threw stones and fragments of arms at each other. At last, after unheard of efforts to conquer such an energetic resistance the soldiers of Okhotsk succeeded in expelling the Coldstreams from the battery and seizing it. Nine guns were the reward of this brilliant feat of arms. Three were immediately taken away down the ravine, and the others were spiked. Of 600 Coldstreams who defended the battery, 200 *hors de combat*, but the Regiment of Okhotsk bought the brilliant victory dearly. It lost its commander, Colonel Bebikow, who was mortally wounded, the greater part of its officers, a very great number of soldiers, and had only before it the prospect of a new struggle not less fierce, and quite as bloody as the last. In the midst of the fight in the battery, the English were reinforced by fresh troops. Cathcart's division, with fresh battery, and John Campbell's brigade arrived on the field. Torren's and Goldie's brigades took up position on the right ridge of Careening Ravine. Campbell's brigade moved to the left bank behind Codrington's brigade. Inflamed with new ardour by the sight of the reinforcements, the English formed rapidly in order of battle and recommenced the attack. The remains of the Guards, having the Coldstreams at their head, supported by Adams's brigade rushed on the Regiment of Okhotsk to snatch from it the intrenchment it had won. At the same time Cathcart, with Torrens's brigade, set about turning its left flank, while Goldie's brigade threw itself on its right. the cannonade and the musketry then raged louder than ever along the English line. The attack of the guards was so impetuous that the Regiment of Okhotsk, which occupied the battery, could not maintain themselves. But at the same time our reinforcements also became engaged General Dannenberg advanced the regiments of Jakoutsk and Selenghinsk. The first sustained the Regiment of Okhotsk, which had been obliged to retire, and attacked the enemy resolutely. A part stormed the battery, and, for the last time, thrust out of it the English Guards, already disorganised. The other part of the same regiment having met Goldie's Brigade, overthrew it with a charge of bayonets. The Regiment of Jakoutsk having secured the success of the attack of the Regiment of Okhotsk, was thus enabled to maintain its ground on the left flank of the English position, having in its front Buller's Brigade, and that of Goldie, which it had disposed of in one charge. Torrens's attack, directed by Cathcart himself, was a most complete failure. It commenced by turning the left flank of the Regiment of Okhotsk, and descended then into a fold of the ground before the battery No. 1, but at the same moment appeared the Regiment Selenghinsk, and General Dannenberg placed in position 16 horse artillery guns along the Quarry Ravine, parallel to the Port Road. The regiment Selenghinsk made a charge with the bayonet. Cathcart, repulsed, was obliged to fall back, and thinking No. 1 battery was occupied by Bentinck's brigade, began to retire in the direction of the work. When he had got pretty near to it he was suddenly received by a murderous fire. Persuaded that he had English troops before him, and that they had opened fire by mistake, Cathcart ordered his men to throw away their great coats. At the sight of the red uniforms the Jakoutsk soldiers doubled the intensity of their fire. Surrounded on all sides by the battalions of Okhotsk, Jakoutsk and Selenghinsk, Cathcart found himself in a very critical position. Musketry decimated the ranks of Torrens's brigade. The English troops began to be demoralized; confusion spread through their ranks; their fire became hasty and disorderly; and soon the soldiers were heard to complain of want of cartridges. All they possessed had been used in a very short time. Cathcart alone, one of the most skilful of the English generals, did not lose his presence of mind. Applying himself to animate the courage of his wavering troops he reformed the ranks, and placing himself at their head he rushed against the Regiment of Selenghinsk, which barred the way. This attack being repulsed, Torrens put himself at the head of the brigade and advanced resolutely against the Russians. But the second attempt was not more successful than the first, and Torrens himself was wounded. Cathcart feeling the full danger of the situation, and convinced beforehand that he had no chance of prevailing in the attacks against the regiments which had already repulsed him twice threw his troops in another direction. Closing up the ranks of his disordered brigade he led them on the flank of the English line of battle. But he encountered then the Regiment of Jakoutsk, which received him with a very violent fire. Cathcart who at the head of the brigade, was mortally wounded. At this moment confusion arose in the ranks but these brave troops soon rallied, made a supreme effort, and throwing themselves on the Regiment of Jakoutsk succeeded at last in forcing the array and breaking a passage through the midst of our soldiers. Such was the issue of the attacks of Torren's brigade. The right flank of the English, who were endeavouring to concentrate between the Battery 2 and the upper part of the Careening Ravine, was left quite uncovered. Having taken position on this ground the English opened a very brisk fire of musketry,

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The cannonade continued without interruption. The English then brought up with great difficulty, in addition to their field artillery, two 18-pounders of the siege train. These guns were placed in the battery No. 2, whence they acted with much success till the end of the battle. It must be remarked that the English artillery in general sustained its infantry perfectly. It followed them everywhere, and opened fire at sufficiently close distances against the assailing columns of the Russians. On one side the artillery of Codrington's Brigade established on the Careening Ravine left bank battered our reserves, and took in flank those troops of ours which attacked the left wing of the English army. On the other hand, our artillery rested always on the same spot in its primitive position, on the slope of Cossak-hill, and did not sustain the attack of our battalions. These batteries had, however, at the commencement of the action supported the infantry and prepared our first success; but that did not last long. In proportion as the infantry advanced the action of the artillery became almost null, as the batteries persisted in keeping their original position. With a progressive increase of distance the fire of the light batteries became less and less efficacious, and the battalions of the 11th division were obliged on many occasions to open the road in front by the balls of their smooth-bore guns, and by means of their bayonets, without being any way supported by the artillery.

Todleben having related how the Russian guns were increased from 86 to 94, and how, after having overwhelmed the right wing of the enemy, the battalions of the 11th division were preparing to attack the English army once more, arrives at the time when the English were reinforced by the French. He says:—]

"The English remained a long time before they resolved to demand help from the French. Long time they fought obstinately, long time against the Russians, but finally they had no more strength. Having exhausted his soldiers and engaged all his reserves in the battle, Lord Raglan was obliged to resign himself to pray General Bosquet to come to his help. Bosquet replied immediately by sending, without delay, upon the field of battle 2½ battalions and 12 guns. Soon after, to support these troops, two battalions and four squadrons were directed to the same point, and finally Canrobert himself sent towards the mill three battalions of the besieging army under General de Monet. At the same time Prince Napoleon was informed that it might be necessary to ask him for reinforcements. Thus at the first requisition of the English Commander-in-Chief Canrobert and Bosquet directed to the scene of the fight 7½ battalions, four squadrons, and 12 guns; in addition the three remaining battalions of d'Autemarre's brigade set out for the field of battle. The first reinforcements took up ground to the right of battery No. 2, and put in position 12 guns. They had scarcely begun to advance when they were received by such a violent fire that they broke and fled precipitately to the rear. They reformed, however, and came back to the charge, but they were obliged to retire before the battalions of the 11th division. Meanwhile, the fire of the French batteries made terrible ravages among the Russian columns; but the ardour of our soldiers attained its highest degree of exaltation. Excited by their success, the regiments of the 11th division pushed back before them the French battalions. One effort and the issue of the combat would have been decided in favour of the Russians; but, unhappily, the fatigue of our soldiers had arrived at its height. It was a decisive moment for the two armies. Having surmounted enormous difficulties, and triumphing over the tenacity of the enemy, the Russians, receiving no reinforcements, were exhausting their energy in a last effort; and the English, exhausted by fatigue, deprived of the greater part of their Generals and officers, felt that it was impossible for them to hold out much longer. the French, themselves the last upon the field of battle, awaiting with anxiety the reinforcements which had been announced to them, and without which they could not continue to hold the ground against the Russians. A little after 10 o'clock the reinforcements so impatiently awaited by the French arrived to them at last. In the steps of General Bosquet rushed the Zouaves, the Chasseurs Indegenes and the Chasseurs d'Afrique, followed closely by three battalions and a field battery, commanded by General d'Autemarre. These troops ought to decide the issue of the combat, but the Russians did not yield at the first blow. Halting for a moment, they began again to advance, the Regiments of Jakoutsk and Okhotsk attacked the French, while the Regiment of Selinghinsk turned the right wing, but the Zouaves and the Africans were already engaged. Worn out by a struggle so long and so murderous, without strength or ammunition, the Regiment of Selinghinsk, attacked by two battalions of fresh troops, was hurled into the ravine, and commenced its retreat. It was then that the fate of the battle was definitely decided, and nothing more remained for us than to effect our retrograde movement."

[Todleben then describes the retreat, which he justly says was executed in good order and with extreme tenacity, under the cruel losses caused by the concentrated fire of artillery and rifles. To Bosquet he assigns the credit of pressing their rearguard with artillery, which, however, was obliged to withdraw by the fire of the steamers. The Russians fell back in two different directions. Those from Inkerman made for the bridge over the Tchernaya, and those from Sebastopol returned by the mouth of Careening Ravine. The artillery slowly crawled away down the "Sappers' Road." What a prize lay within our grasp!]

"At this moment the enemy's artillery succeeded in disabling some waggons of the train which blocked up the way, and while the infantry were already entering Sebastopol by the shore, the artillery stopped, filling up the whole space between the mouth of Careening Ravine and the Ravine of St. George. Profiting by this delay, the enemy's sharpshooters hid in brushwood came so close to our guns that they were on the point of taking them. Colonel de Todleben, who by chance was on the spot, seeing the danger which menaced our artillery, immediately took a company of the Regiment of Ouglitch, which was near at hand, and deployed them as skirmishers, halted the Regiment of Boutirsk which closed the march of the column, and placed two battalions of the regiment on two lines in columns of company, keeping the two other battalions in reserve. At the same time to reanimate the morale of our troops and stop the enemy, Colonel de Todleben caused four guns which he found by him to advance and open fire, and they were soon joined by others. . . . . It was only at 8 o'clock at night that all our artillery had succeeded in passing the line of defence.

(There is no doubt considerable censure veiled under dry phrases in which Todleben next alludes to the inactivity of Prince Gortschakoff down in the valley of Balaclava, who contented himself with a futile cannonade, and let Bosquet see at once that he meant nothing serious, and he points out how, at 11 o'clock there were only 5,288 men of the enemy spread over the space between the Woronzoff-road to the Balaclava-road, in face of a force of nine battalions, 20 squadrons, and 40 guns, which did nothing. Next he describes Timofeiew's sortie on the French and its repulse, followed by de Lourmel's pursuit and charge on the Russian works, in which he lost his life and that of many men. There were spectators that day who, looking from the right where the two 18 pounders were beginning to assert their superiority over the Russian guns, saw for a moment on the left great explosions near the Bastion du Mât, and plainly discerned through the glass the red trousers of the French infantry who seemed to have got quite inside the enemy's batteries, but many incidents of that tremendous day's fighting will never be known.

[Todleben affirms that out of 34,835 men who took part in the action, six Generals, 256 officers and 10,467 soldiers were killed, wounded, and contusioned. Timofeiew lost 23 officers and 1,071 men. Lord Raglan estimated the forces of the Russians and their loss at a much higher number. The loss of the Allies was 11 Generals, 263 officers, and 4,109 rank and file of which 147 officers and 2,465 soldiers, were English. The difference in the losses Todleben ascribes to the conditions of attack and to the difference of armament.]

"If self-denial, enthusiasm, and courage are enough to insure victory, assuredly it would have been on the side of the Russians, although it is only just to recognize the fact that in valour and in tenacity they encountered worthy rivals in the English. But for war these conditions alone do not suffice. There must be others not less necessary, and the Russians did not possess them."

[In his usual elaborate engineering way, in which every word is used like a gabion, Todleben sets to work to show—1st that the ground prevented the Russians acting in masses together, which was the sole mode of guaranteeing success; 2d. that the superiority of armament on the side of the English prevented any approach to a charge, and caused enormous losses at a distance; 3d, that the English infantry was helped always at the proper time by its artillery, and that the Russians were not.]

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15TH.

Rawsay, Captain, 108th Regiment, to join, from England.
Farran, Lieutenant Colonel, 103rd Regiment, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Warden, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Trevor, Captain, 103rd Regiment, on duty, from Neemuch.
Wither, Ensign, 28th Regiment, on leave, from Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15TH.

Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel, 4th K. O. Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
[illegible], Assistant Surgeon E., Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
[illegible], Captain, 4th K.O. Regiment, on leave, to England.
[illegible], Lieutenant Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
[illegible], Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Wither, Ensign, 28th Regiment, on leave, to Assurghur.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th Oct.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the native language:—

Hindostanee Staff Test.—Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, 109th Foot; and Dr. E. R. Butler, Civil Surgeon Rajcote.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Engineers, having reported his arrival from England, on the date specified, is attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join:—

Lieutenant Clayton Scudamore Beauchamp, Oct. 12th.

Assistant Surgeon J. Mennie, is appointed to act as Staff Surgeon at Poona, during the absence of Surgeon Major Larkins, or until further orders.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd October 1864.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief that the instructions laid down in General Order Her Majesty's Forces, 10th May 1851, regarding timely notice being given by Officers Commanding Regiments and Detachments to the Civil authorities through whose jurisdiction they are about to pass, is sometimes disregarded, His Excellency directs that the strictest attention be paid to this order, and that at least a fortnight's previous notice be given to every Civil Officer, through whose Districts Troops are about to pass.

With the sanction of Government, and in continuation of G. O. C. C. dated the 3rd May 1864, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that the 19th Bengal Cavalry is, in addition to the other corps therein named, to be likewise designated "Lancers."

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st October.

1. Under instructions from Government, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the 48th, 52nd, 71st and 81st Regiments be held in readiness to return to England, and that the Soldiers of these Regiments desirous of extending their service in India, be allowed to volunteer to Regiments of the same arm, under the rules and restrictions prescribed in G. G. O. No. 695 of the 17th November 1863.

2. Volunteering will be allowed into the following Regiments and to the extent notified:

7th Foot	72	82nd Foot	60
19th "	110	88th "	135
20th "	159	90th "	204
23rd "	196	93rd "	223
34th "	190	94th "	159
36th "	63	97th "	145
38th "	200	98th "	66
42nd "	154	101st "	116
51st "	141	104th "	109
55th "	22	107th "	74
77th "	266	2nd Bttn. Rifle Bde.	147
79th "	23	3rd Bttn. Rifle Bde.	153

3. The General Officers commanding the Presidency and Peshawur Divisions and Officer commanding the Gwalior District respectively, will appoint Field Officers of Her Majesty's British Forces to superintend the Volunteering of Regiments and will convene Medical Boards for the examination of the Volunteers; neither the Superintending Officer nor the President of the Medical Board will, however, belong to the Corps from which the Volunteering takes place.

4. Officers commanding Divisions and Districts in which Detachments, not being Invalids, of the Regiments ordered home may be quartered, will appoint Superintending Officers and Medical Committees to carry out the Volunteering of the men of those Detachments.

5. Volunteering will take place immediately on receipt of this order, and the Volunteers will be struck off the Rolls of their Regiment from date of Volunteering.

6. Immediately upon the termination of Volunteering from Corps or Detachments, Superintending Officer will forward, through the General Officer Commanding the Division or District, to the Adjutant General, a return of the number who have Volunteered in the annexed form.

7. The transfer documents of Volunteers will be prepared and sent by post by the Officer commanding the Regiment going Home, to the Regiment into which the men have Volunteered, in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, pages 175 and 176; and he will further report to the Adjutant General the date on which these document have been forwarded to the several Corps.

8. Officers commanding Regiments receiving Volunteer will immediately on receipt of these documents similarly report whether they are in all respects satisfactory or otherwise.

9. Lists of the Clothing and Necessaries in possession of each Volunteer will accompany him to his new Regiment in charge of the Officer commanding the party to which he belongs.

10. As soon as all necessary arrangements have been completed General Officers Commanding the Divisions and Districts concerned will, under instructions from the Quarter Master General, forward the Volunteers to their new Regiments, directing the usual reports to be made to Head Quarters and to Stations en-route.

11. Bounty as also gratuity in the case of Volunteers for Highland Regiments, who must be natives of North Britain, will be paid to the men on joining their new Regiments, but the agreement prescribed by G. G. O. 436 of 1864, will be signed by the men at the time of Volunteering.

12. Commanding Officers of Regiments ordered Home will also, without loss of time, place themselves in communication with Departmental Officers under whom any of the men of their Regiments on the Unattached List may be serving, in view to their decisions being recorded for remaining in India on the conditions specified in para. 14 of G. G. O. 695 of 1863, or rejoining their Regiments.—In the former case their transfer documents will be forwarded at once from their present Regiment to the Officer commanding that which they may elect for; or, in the event of their wishing to remain in their present Regiment, they will be withdrawn from detached employ as soon as their services can be dispensed with. In either case a report will be made by Commanding Officers to the Officer in charge of the Adjutant General's Office at Calcutta, of the election of these men.

13. The provisions of para. 5 of G. O. C. C. 501 of the 14th June 1864, will be explained to all men who have re-engaged since their Regiment was placed under orders for home.

(From the Gazette of India, October 8.)

Under Section IV. of Act XXV. of 1864, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to license to the Revd. C. Campbell and the Rev. B. Rice to solemnize marriages within the Province of Mysore.

Under Section XLI. of the aforesaid Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to license the Revd. V. Gnanacanapo to grant Certificates of Marriage between Native Christians, within the Province of Mysore.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahadoor" on Moonshee Ameer Ally, at present a Member of the Council of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Captain H. Fraser, Second Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, having, on the 1st September, reported his return to duty from leave on medical certificate to Europe, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Resident, until further orders.

Captain Fraser assumed charge of the offices of First Assistant Resident and Superintendent of Residency Bazaars from Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Officiating Second Assistant Resident, on the afternoon of the 1st September.

Mr. W. Jacob is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, and posted to the Nimar District, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 28th May last.

The leave granted in Notification No 220, dated the 19th August 1864, to Major A. Allen, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, is to be held to have effect from the 29th May, instead of the 29th March.

The promotion of Lieutenant H. C. W. Clarke, Central Provinces, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Class, is to date from the 1st December 1863, instead of the 27th June 1864, as stated in Notification No. 200 of the 29th July last.

Major J. E. Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps, received charge of the Upper Godavery Circle from Captain F. F. Haig, on the 8th September 1864, and will officiate as Superintending Engineer, during the absence of the latter Officer on leave, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. G. Macpherson, Barrister-at-law, to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, in succession to Mr. Macleod Wylie, who has resigned.

Mr. Whitley Stokes, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department until relieved by Mr. Macpherson, or until further orders.

The services of Mr. C. Boulnois, Barrister-at-law, now officiating as Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from the date he may be relieved of the charge of that office by Mr. Stokes.

In accordance with the power vested in the Governor General in Council by the 9th Section of the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, to appoint the place of meeting of the Council of the Governor General, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that the said Council shall, from and after the 1st November next and until further notice, assemble at Calcutta in the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the following alteration in List No. 2 of parties authorised to send Letters and Official Gazettes *bona fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, relating to the business of their respective Departments, without actual payment of postage, but only to the authorities named:—

Present Rule.

Chaplains at Out-Stations.—To the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Ecclesiastical Registrar.

Chaplains (Domestic) to the Bishops.—To the Bishop.

Alteration now sanctioned.

Chaplains at Out-Stations.—To the Bishop and his Domestic Chaplain, the Archdeacon, and the Ecclesiastical Registrar.

Chaplains (Domestic) to the Bishops.—To the Bishop and to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, and other Clergymen with whom the Bishop has occasion to correspond on the *Public Service.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
15	Tilly (s)	Thearle	Cochin Oct. 8.
	Telegraph (s)	Lemon	Bhownuggur Oct. 13
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat Oct. 14.
	Merchant Prince	Treen	Liverpool June 27.
16	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
15	Coringa	Wilson	Liverpool.
	Dharwar	Loutit	Calcutta.
	Taptee (s)	Kolback	Calingapatam and Gopalpoor.
	Arabia (s)	Patterson	Colombo & Calcutta
	Comorin (s)	Taunton	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. C. and B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, from Cochin.—Colonel Fite; Rev. D. Jos; Lieutenant Hudleston; Ensign B. Wither; Mr. T. and J. Munroo; Mr. P. Hewett; and Mr. R. Louthmore.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mrs. Smith; and 225 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Comorin*, to Coast and Calcutta.—Mr. H. Bailey; Mr. A. Mackintosh; Mr. Craggs; Mr. Revils; Colonel Lawford; Mr. G. Robertson; Mr. and Mrs. Swan; and Mr. Raeburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Calcutta*, T. Hayes, bound to Liverpool via Tuticorin.

C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Bombay Castle*, Wadge, bound to China.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Mary Stenhouse*, for Calcutta.

Ship *Futtay Rumon*, for Persian Gulf.

Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d to £1 5s.
To Havre		Nothing doing.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		Nothing doing.

THERE is no demand for tonnage to load either for London or Liverpool, the adverse news received by last mail having almost entirely stopped shipments of Cotton. To load from Calcutta to London good paying rates have been offered; and refused. Shipmasters appear to think that the damage done to shipping there by the late gale is much more serious than represented and are waiting further particulars; this is just what merchants desire; and if they can only get a little time allowed to execute orders or prevail upon ships to go away seeking no doubt they will be able to make better terms than they are able to do by chartering here. As soon as the news is known in China; which is overburdened with tonnage; no doubt many vessels will immediately proceed to Calcutta seeking, and already news has been received from Galle and Colombo of several large vessels having gone on to Calcutta. There is a large amount of tonnage due here from England; and towards the end of this month tonnage will accumulate; as business will be suspended for nearly ten days on account of the Dewallee Holidays. But on the other hand the amount of disengaged tonnage is very small; and on all sides an opinion is expressed, that if we could only receive a little favourable news from England about Cotton much higher rates of freight would have to be paid; but the latest telegrams received certainly do not point to any speedy recovery in the price of Cotton; on the contrary the dearness of money and the uncertainty overhanging American affairs call for increased caution on the part of shippers.

For Liverpool.—The *Corger*, 1,079 tons, obtained 1,000 bales of cotton to be shipped next month at £2-17-6 and the *Negotiator*, 1,074 tons, half a cargo at £2-15-0. The *Remington*, 990 tons, and *Northern Empire*, 1,359 tons, have been filled up at £3-5-0 but since the arrival of the mail nothing has been done. Shippers offer £2-15-0 but require such a long time to complete their shipments and offer such small lots of cargo that captains refuse to take the berth without being assured of some prospect of quick dispatch.

For London.—There is nothing doing, tenders are shortly expected to be invited for the conveyance of troops and several fine ships are waiting off in consequence. For Havre. The *City of Dublin*, 841 tons, has engaged a quantity of cotton at £3-5-0. For Calcutta and Back Rs. 25 per ton and port charges are offered, and for Calcutta to London £4-7-6 was at one time offered, but the demand having been supplied elsewhere the orders have been withdrawn.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Oct. 15.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

London.

Magnolia—183 packages cloves, 319 cwt., 2 qr. 19 lbs. Mooljee Jewraz; 21 cases chundroose, 34 cwt. 0 qr. 23 lbs. Ebram Ramjee; 17 packages cloves, 20 cwt., 2 qr. 16 lbs. Mooljee Jewraz; 2 cases more teeth, 5 cwt., 0 qr. 9 lbs. Ludhabhoy Ebram.

Tiverton—200 bags mustard seed, 300 cwt., Kessowjee Chutoor.

Liverpool.

Lancastrian—50 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Dyall Khimjee.

Northern Empire—251 bales cotton, 878½ cwt., Nursey Dahjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, 340 cwt., Malljee Ruttonsy.

Queen of the Clyde—25 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Rugoonathjee Ramdass; 78 bales wool, 234 cwt., Nuvalmull Sungany.

Remington—7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., J. Sugg & Co.

South Carolina—16 bales wool, 48 cwt., Govindjee Megjee & Co; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Khatsey Rugojee; 52 bales wool, 156 cwt., Velljee Narronjee; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.

Antipodes—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madhewjee & Co.

Forest Queen—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Courjee Bremjee.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*—70 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co; 31 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalickdena & Co; 44 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy & Co; 163 bundles sharkfins 48 cwt., Hajeebhoy Lalljee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 8, Screw Steamer *Busheer*, E. F. Cameron, from Calcutta and Northern Ports; Barque *Gallant Neill*, Graham, from Northern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE Share Market continues very active and brisk both by day and night. In new Bank shares a good business is sustained at unprecedentedly increased prices. The increase in the old Bank shares is not significant. Back Bays increased 1,000 during Saturday, closing very firm at Rs. 23,500. Other shares and Government Securities remain yet neglected.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	101¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	300	15 per ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	64 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	172	......	192 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	15,700 per sh.
Bank of India	250	8	68 with div.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	312 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100	......	44 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	20 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	26 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	27 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	82 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India,			nothing n. sh.
A. & China	200	5 do.	190 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	71 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	600	9 do.	120 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	31 per cent pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	11 per cent pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	[illegible] per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	73 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	42 per cent. pm
London & Bombay Bank	......	......	15 per cent pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	127 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm
Royal Bank of India	200		70 with div.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000		Rs. 25,500 per share
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 63,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole share comprising			Rs. 68,000 per share pm.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	5,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 25,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 13,500 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	750	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500	......	26 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000	......	500 pm. sh. nml.
Deccan Cotton Cleaning Co. (Limited)	650	......	150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New 220 shares	130-14-6	2¼ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 125 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 350 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 4,900 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	25 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 800 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Ld.)	2,500	......	200 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 25 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	300 dis.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	300 dis.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	300	......	20 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	200 dis.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	10 dis.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36	91¼
Loan 1842-43	91¼
Loan 1854-55	91¼
New Five per Cent. Loan	102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-6
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223½
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-7/16

PRICES CURRENT, 13th October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dholera, (ready)	Rs. 525 to 530
Bhownuggur	" 530 to 535
Broach	" 515 to 520
Surat	" 530 to 535
Oomrawuttee	" 500 to 510
Porebunder	" 470 to 475
Akote	" 525 to 530
Compta	" 490 to 495
Veeraval	" 470 to 475
Hingunghaut	" 560 to 565 nml
Khandeish	" 480 to 490
Dharwar (sawginned)	" 590 to 610
Dhollera (December delivery)	" 545 to 550

OPIUM—Malwa, [illegible]

> Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
> Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'etoit laide."
> J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	
"	1 do.	2s. 0½d.	
	On demand	2s. 0d.	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11½d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

"CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On demand	at 2s. 0d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares. ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillo Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 9, Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s. 1½d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand		2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities, and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. THONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money in deposit in sums of Rupees 500 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7	per cent,	per ann.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours [illegible] to 4 P. M.
Saturdays [illegible] to 1 P. M.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 31st August 1864. W. [illegible], Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1864.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 do do	2s. 0½d.	"
Sight	2s	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-61 cts.	"
3 do do	2-55 "	"
Sight	2-48 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. |
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. |

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3	per cent. per annum.			
Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent at one day's sight	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED.—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 46, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq. (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.		2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
Demand		2s. 0d.	

Drafts for amounts under [illegible] are only [illegible] for payable on demand.

[illegible]

For the convenience [illegible] constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will [illegible] so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts [illegible] Europe on being furnished with the address of the person [illegible] whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent, per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.

Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन येंड चाइना ब्याक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5½ "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000

2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain	4	do.		
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 1¼d.	"
3 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 "	2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand	2s.	

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direction being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent.; and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Managers.

THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated with Limited Liability under Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20,00,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

[illegible]

The following are the terms of business:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 7 "
12 " " " 9 "

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, Goods, &c.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Stocks, and other Securities, and receives the same for safe custody on the realization of interest or dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information that may be required as to terms of business, &c., may be obtained at the Bank by application personally or by letter to the undersigned.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Tamarind Lane, 1st September 1864.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Gibsler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases containing	1	dozen each.
Moselle,	" "	1	" "
Do. Pints	" "	2	" "
Hockheimer, Quarts,	" "	1	" "
Macobrunner,	" "	1	" "
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	" "	2	" "
Do. (Black Seal,)	" "	2	" "
Brandy,	" "	1	" "

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chints, &c. &c.

30 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " " Madapollams,
4 Cases Windsor Toilet, Honey and Fancy Soaps.
2 " Pomades.
150 Boxes Bar, Yellow Soaps.

An Invoice of Fancy Goods, comprising Dressing Boxes, Platedware, Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c. &c.

1 Pair large Looking Glass in Gilt Frame			75 by 38.
1 Do.	Do.	do.	63 by 38.
4 Do.	Do.	do.	39 by 27.
4 Do.	Do.	do.	35 by 21.
4 Do.	Do.	do.	35 by 22.
1 Do.	Do.	do.	Oval 43 by 36.

2 Cases Assorted Organs.
1 " Brown Socks.
2 " of superior Pictures in Gilt Frames.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 17th October 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Madapollams.
500 " " T Cloths.
4 Casks Horse Shoes, different sizes.
1 Case Lead Pencils.
1 Cask Trunk Locks.
5 " Rice Bowls.
30 Bales Printing Paper.
2 Cases Foolscap Paper.
2 Cases Yellow Chints.
2 Cases Black Chints.
5 Cases Colored Chints.

An Invoice of 36 Cases fresh Gilmanstores and Provision by Jones and Leishman, London, consisting of Berkley Bacon, American Ham, Cheddar and other Cheese, French Prunes, Pickles, Jams, Salmon, Sauces, Sultanas, Sardine, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Muscatels, Bottle Fruit, Roast Beef, Roast Mutton, Currants, Milk, &c.

On account of the first Purchaser Nagjee Roopjee:—

8 Trusses Woollens marked JN/P—⅓

On account and risk of the first purchaser Odowjee Dwarkadass, by order of Messrs. Blackwell & Co.—

7 cases 1,700 pieces Imitation Bandannas ex *Yarra*, marked {B & Co. / B G B} 161 | 164 and 230 | 232.

SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the godown, No. 2, of Messrs. Khetsey Sewjee & Co. at Clare Bunder, on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. Classon & Co., the first purchaser.

25 Candies Dholera Cotton.

Bombay, 17th October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public [illegible] THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at [illegible] in Meadow Street, the Sundry Effects of the [illegible] WILLIAM NEWTON, deceased, consisting of a f[illegible] of Blackwood Furniture, viz.:—Tables, Chairs, Side Board, Wardrobes, Dressing and Wash[illegible] Camp Cots with Mattrass and Curtains, Pi[illegible] Articles of Glass [illegible] and a variety of Sundries.

ALSO,

The Property of an Officer leaving the Presidency, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Screen, English Iron Rocking Chair, Wardrobe and Gown Presses, Plated, Glass and Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, Argand and Hanging Lamps, a first-rate eight day Clock by Dent, strikes half hours, a first-rate Opera Glass, silver mounted, a large Musical Box with Drum, an eight day Chronometer by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, a Regimental Cash Box, a first-rate Treasury Chest with Patent Chubb Lock and Key, a few Books, China Matting, also a very handsome and quiet small Bay Child's Pony, formerly the property of the late Major Curtis, and various other articles.

AND

At the same time will be sold an Invoice of Toys and valuable Table Ornaments worthy of Inspection, Millinery, Stationery, Ink, Berlin Wool, of assorted colours—and several dozens of white Cups and Saucers, English Silk Handkerchiefs, Gilt Watch Guards of sorts, Pictures, in Gilt Frames, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD.

A Bungalow at Singhur, called the "Bombproof" belonging to the Estate of the late Captain C. J. Griffith. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th October 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF THE VALUABLE SUNDRY FANCY GOODS, ON THE PREMISES, No. 8, HORNBY ROW, FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 18th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock on each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. in pursuance of instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, No. 8, Hornby Row, Fort, the valuable Sundry fancy Goods, imported for the late firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co., insolvent, the same consisting of Despatch and Jewel Boxes, Writing, Envelope, and Dressing Cases with fittings, Blotting Books and Portfolios, Inkstands, Book slides, Musical Cigar Cases, Card and Wine Trays, Table Covers, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Pocket Travelling Cases, hand bags, Programme Pencils, superior Hand Gloves, handsomely bound Church Services, Cartes de Visite of "Garibaldi" and "William Shakspeare, Pink and Crimson Porcelain flower Vases, and Jugs, 8, 6 and 4 Tune Musical Boxes, Brass Till and Cupboard Locks, Measuring Tapes of Sizes, Snaffle and Weymouth Bridles, Bradoons and Bits, Salter's Spring Balances, Europe Copper Tea Kettles, Minie Rifles and Breach Loading Guns with implements complete, Sets of Roger's Cutlery, assorted Hair Brushes, Gilt Glove Boxes, Pearl and Grecian Shields, Stereoscopic Albums, Mahogany Bagatelle Tables with Balls, Cues, &c., Electro-plated Soy Frames with 3 Cut Bottles each, Cruet Frames of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bottles each, Pickle Frames 2 Bottles, Egg Frames, Lancasters with 2 Bottles each, Pewter Mugs of Sizes, Plated Egg Boilers, Bottle holders, Sets of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Children's Silver Mugs, Rummer and Vases, Cartridges, a few Dinner, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, Felt Hats, Airtight Boxes, and Travelling Portmanteaus, French Games, Toys "Papier Mache" Tea-poys, Woollen and Tweed Cloths, Silk Sarrees, Garden Seeds, Britannia Metal Tea-pots, Two and three Light Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Reading Lamps, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

I P W / B B — Few pairs of damaged Looking Glasses of size on account of under writer.

AN AUCTION SALE OF A PORTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE, FORT.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at his premises, Bake-house Lane, Fort, a portion of the valuable Household Furniture &c. of T. F. Goward, Esq., the same comprises cut Glassware, Rich Buff and Gold Tea set, a Handsome Blue Enamelled Dessert Set, plated oblong Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Cruet Frames, Toast Rack, Bottle Stands, Fish Knife and Fork, Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea Pot and Mugs, Cutlery, &c.; and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Side Board, Screen, Arm and Easy Chairs, Tea Caddy, Conversation and Tete-a-Tete Couches, Pier Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, a very elegantly carved 4 post Bedstead with Mattrasses, complete, Engravings in maple frames, a Mahogany Sewing Machine, Sofas, Tables, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Hat Stand, Table Ornaments and Vases, Rocking Horse, a Child's Perambulator &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza, the Pills taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air-tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints, by which many are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurance* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£155,000
Accumulated Fund	455,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracy, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Peily, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in Land at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	9	3	7	[illegible]
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	[illegible]
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	[illegible]	8
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	[illegible]

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	31	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	4[illegible]
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	58

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion. *Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. ☜

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, nor any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence)*, can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable, in the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious, and surely effective.*

(From the New York News.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1850.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction, and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

		Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	price	3	6	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound	"	2	[illegible]	"
Pile Remedy	"	2	[illegible]	"
Dysentery Syrup	"	1	[illegible]	"
Children's Panacea	"	1	[illegible]	"
Fever and Ague Remedy	"	1	2	per box.
Vegetable Pills	"	[illegible]	2	"
Eye Lotion	"	[illegible]	9	per bottle.
Green Mountain Ointment	"	0	9	per box.
Health Bitters	"	0	9	per [illegible]
Consumptive's Balm	"	6	0	per [illegible]

[illegible] McCOMBIE [illegible]